OCTOBER, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3403.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1795.

By the arrival of the ſhip Ohio, Captain Kemp, at New-York, in 59 days from Liverpool, we have European intelligence.

PARIS, July 21.

THIS capital is now as tranquil as if it had experienced no tumult for the laſt ſix months. Already ſome rye has been cut down in the environs of this city. The produce has been a third more than that of laſt year. That of the harveſt in general is calculated at an increaſe of one ſixth. The price of grain is however ſtill increaſing; in the diſtrict of Bourg Egalite, the buſhel of wheat brings from 150 to 300 livres. 12 buſhels of new rye have been ſold here for as many hundred livres.

The diſtribution of bread has this day been more conſiderable than during theſe three months paſt—each citizen has received half a pound. This cauſed a general joy amongſt the inhabitants, which can be better imagined than expreſſed. It is expected that in conſequence of the meaſures taken by government, a ſimilar diſtribution will take place every day until harveſt.

July 24.

Every thing is tranquil. The rye has been cut in the environs of Paris, and the harveſt in general promiſes to be more abundant even than that of 1794.——The young people, who were the dupes of intriguers, have perceived that it is childiſh to diſturb the public order on account of particular ſongs, and have returned to their former peaceable demeanor. Several perſons who were taken up have been ſet at liberty.

We are aſſured that the negociation with Spain will be immediately reſumed on the ſide of Bayonne, General Servan is gone with inſtructions on that head.

July 27.

On the 13th inſt. the troops which occupied the camp of Lyons entered that city, and placed themſelves in order of battle in the principal quarters. The gates were ſhut, and domiciliary viſits took place. During this expedition, whoſe object was the arreſt of ſome emigrants, a general conſternation took place in the city of Lyons. Above 400 perſons were arreſted and conducted to the cellars of the town hall.

July 28.

If we may credit a general report, prevailing in this metropolis, the department of the Maritime Alps, and Nice itſelf, is threatened by the Engliſh and Emigrants, ſince the Engliſh flag has regained the ſuperiority in the Mediterranean.

Our letters from Baſle ſtate, that Nice is reported there to be in the hands of the Engliſh. But this ſeems to be ſtock-jobbing intelligence.

According to a letter from Turin, of the 4th inſtant, our army, vigorouſly purſued by Field Marſhal de Vins, has alſo been forced to abandon its poſition between Finale and Melogno, to evacuate Laono, Finale and Bardounette, and take poſt at Adaſſio. The ſame letter adds, that epidemical diſeaſes, of a very virulent nature, prevail in our army, and that the Sardinian court is gone into mourning for three weeks, on account of the deceaſe of the ſon of Louis XVI.

A letter from Bayonne of the 9th inſt. contains the following paſſage. "All has changed here: our army marches neither to Vittoria nor Bilboa; it occupies the ſame poſitions as laſt year. Our troops have merely paid a viſit at Bergaru Mandragon. On the right they have croſſed the Deva, badly defended by the Spaniards; and on the left they have occupied Lecumberri. We have received a reſolution of the Committee of Public Welfare, which enjoins us to open the communications and commercial relations with Spain and Portugal. If all this does not announce a ſpeedy concluſion of Peace, I am at a loſs how to account for it."

NORTHAMPTON, (England) July 25.

The peace of this town has been diſturbed this week by the riotous behavior of a number of people, principally women, in ſtopping a quantity of Flour which came up the river, and was going to Coventry. The Mayor, in order to remove every idea of complaint, prevailed upon the owner to ſell it for the uſe of the inhabitants, and it was accordingly ordered to be conveyed to the town hall; when the mob ſtopped the firſt part, and proceeded to unload it, inſiſting that it ſhould be retailed out to them at a reduced price; upon which it was thought neceſſary to call out a party of the Blues, who guarded the whole of it to the town hall, and the crowd ſoon after diſperſed.

BRUSSELS, 30 Meſſidor July 18.

A ſort of truce has juſt been agreed on between the Republican General, and General Clairfait. The navigation of the Rhine is in conſequence opened to barges laden with coal, which deſcend without the leaſt moleſtation from the Roar for the relief of Cologne and other towns on the left ſide of the Rhine, which were before totally deſtitute of fuel.

This act of humanity on the part of the hoſtile Generals, revives our hope that the horrors of war will be ſoon terminated; and that a general pacification will reſtore tranquility to Europe. We have already learnt that hoſtilities have ceaſed on both banks of the Rhine.

The reports of peace have once more ſucceeded the trumpet of war, and the auſpicious proſpect is viewed with rapture, by the inhabitants of every ſtate which has unfortunately been the theatre of this deſtructive conflict.

Yeſterday, and the day before, ſeveral detachments of republican troops paſſed through this town, which it is reported are to be followed by a few regiments of cavalry, whoſe deſtination is the interior of France.

Notwithſtanding the appearance of the moſt plentiful harveſt in the recollection of the oldeſt inhabitant, the price of grain is ſtill enormous; this does not ariſe from preſent ſcarcity, but from the mal-practices of jobbers, who, having vaſt quantities of grain on hand, ſpeculate on the temporary diſtreſſes of the people.

The municipality of this town, have juſt iſſued a proclamation, warning jobbers and monopolizers of their danger. After enumerating the fatal and unavoidable conſequences to which they would be ſubjected, in caſe of a popular inſurrection, they are called upon to ſupply the markets with corn and proviſions, under the moſt poſitive aſſurances that their property will be ſecure, and that they will be at liberty to diſpoſe of it to the higheſt bidder.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

July 29.

The following letter from General Hoche containing an official account of the defeat of the emigrants, was read.

"On the third Thermidor, 19th July, at two o'clock in the morning Fort Penthievre, the entrenched camp in the Peninſula of Quiberon was attacked by three thouſand men, from the camp of St. Barbe, who after an hourly combat carried it by aſſault, oppoſed to the fire of the Engliſh gun-boats

The attacks were directed againſt the Generals Humbert, Naleta, Botta, this excellent officer had his left foot carried off by a ball, and the Adjutant General Menage. This laſt, with leſs than three hundred men, braving the fire of the fort, of the gun boats, and the fleet at ſea, which was then very ſevere, climbed up the rocks on the weſtern point, and facilitated the attack in front, made by General Valteau.

Immediately our troops were in purſuit of the enemy, and the appearance of two thouſand men in the Peninſula, forced the regiment of Hervilly and Hector to lay down their arms. Five regiments of royal emigrants landed on the 1ſt Thermidor, thoſe of Damas, Beon, Rohan, Salm, and Perigord, forming the diviſion of Count Charles de Sombreuil; and the Chouans attempted to defend themſelves, in retreating to that ſide of the port, where they might re-imbark.

"The heads of the columns were directed againſt the rebels; and ſeven hundred grenadiers keeping them in check, they were obliged to follow the example of their comrades, having no other hopes but being forced into the ſea, or to paſs through the points of our bayonets

"Already the fleet had ſet ſome chiefs on ſhore. Showers of grade ſhot from 20 cannons prevented their return; and there upon a rock, in the preſence of the Engliſh ſquadron, which fired upon us, and then indiſcriminately were taken etat major, at the head of which was Sombreuil, the chiefs of the corps and the officers of artillery, men poſſeſſing talents

"Our troops were on foot, during the moſt dreadful time. They only halted at 6 o'clock in the morning.

"All the priſoners, not one of them was inſulted, were conducted to the fort, and from thence to Auray. The female Chouans, and their miſerable children, were ſet at liberty.

"I cannot as yet give you an account of what was found at Quiberon. Report mentions 70,000 muſkets, 150,000 pair of ſhoes, and immenſe magazines of proviſions, ammunition cloaths and equipments.

"See now, Monſieur Pitt, the reſult of your three years preparations! What ſentiments do you think to inſpire into theſe, whom your numerous armament could not ſave from the national vengeance? They held you in abhorrence; you have baſely ſacrificed them; ſend me ſome more victims; and they ſhall learn to judge of your politics when they appear upon our ſoil.

"That ſoil, you know, Sir, was never invaded with impunity; but theſe unfortunates were born in France, and are conſequently, as well as ourſelves, the object of your hatred. Aſk Mr. Puſaye, who haſtened to re-embark at the ſound of the firſt muſquet, whether, the ruin of the Republicans is as eaſy to be effected on their own ſoil as in your cabinet? Mr. Pitt, there is an avenging God, and your crimes ſhall be puniſhed.

(Signed)

LAZARE HOCHE."

PLYMOUTH, July 27.

The fleet of tranſports which arrived here yeſterday, were convoyed by the Arethuſa of 44 guns, Capt. M. Robinſon, and ſtill remain in Cawſand bay, waiting the arrrival of the other diviſion of Lord Moira's fleet. The Arethuſa, on her paſſage down the channel, fell in with the American ſhip Waſhington, from New-York, bound to Havre de Grace, laden with two thouſand ſeven hundred barrels of flour, which ſhe detained and brought into this port.

On Wedneſday arrived in Kingroad, Briſtol, the ſhip Jenny, a ſmall veſſel, only 78 tons burthen, belonging to Sydenham Teaſt Eſq; of that city, commanded by Capt. John Wm. Adamſom. Her voyage has been to Nootka Sound and China, in which ſhe has been round the world in the courſe of one year and ten months. This voyage may be conſidered as a phœnomenon in the hiſtory of navigation, not only on account of the ſmallneſs of the veſſel, but that it has pleaſed Providence to ſpare the lives of the Capt. officers, and the whole of the ſhip's crew, who are all returned in perfect health. This is the third voyage made round the world by Captain Adamſon.

LONDON, July 29.

We have the pleaſure of informing the public, that yeſterday 14 ſail of American veſſels, laden with corn, paſſed Dover, bound to the river.

Laſt night ſome gentlemen paſſengers landed at Harwich from on board a neutral ſhip bound to this place from Hambourg, by whom we learn that there is every reaſon to conclude that the Turks have declared war againſt the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

We have received ſome Paris papers to the 26th inſtant, which ſtate, that ſeveral Engliſh frigates, which were ſtationed in the port of Olonne, have blocked up the port by ſea, and that the town is blocked up by land by the Chouans.

A letter from Savona, dated the 2d inſtant, in one of the Paris papers, ſtates, that the Britiſh fleet had arrived at St. Florenza, with a large convoy of ſtores and proviſions; but that the fleet was expected to ſail from St. Florenza in a few days, on a cruize to the coaſt of France.

Intelligence was received this morning, that the Treaty of Amity and Commerce, between this country and the United States of America, has been ratified by the States.

Yeſterday letters were recieved at Lloyd's coffee-houſe from the Baltic, which mention that there are ſeveral French privateers cruizing in that quarter. Some veſſels of this deſcription have lately been captured by our cruizers, and ſent into different ports.

The laſt advices received by Government from Lord Bridport, contain an account of ſome captures of proviſion ſhips. The ports to the ſouthward of Belleiſle, are narrowly watched by the Britiſh frigates.

Auguſt 1

On the 27th July, while the Convention was celebrating the anniverſary of Roberſperre's downfal, Tallion, returned from Quiberon, entered the Hall, and gave an account of the defeat of the emigrants, which in all the material points agrees with the accounts from Sir J. B. Warren's ſquadron.—The only terms offered to thoſe who endeavoured to defend themſelves, according to Tallien, were to throw down their arms and ſurrender at diſcretion. The priſoners, inſtead of being conducted into the interior, are to be tried by a Military Commiſſion upon the coaſt. Before ſuch a tribunal, it is eaſy to foreſee what will be the fate of the nobles and prieſts. Perhaps the lives of the reſt may be ſpared.

Another account of Tallien's report ſays, that the biſhop of Dol and his clergy are among the perſons taken; and that the attack upon Fort Penthievre and the entrenched camp of the emigrants was made by 3000 men from the army of the North. Theſe were probably ſelected for the ſervice, on account of their ſuperior ſkill and diſcipline.—Great praiſes are beſtowed on the talents and coolneſs of General HOCHE, who ſince the firſt news of the invaſion appears to have acted with equal promptitude and judgment. The quantity of arms, ſtores and proviſions taken, is perhaps exaggerated, although certainly very conſiderable.

Auguſt 3.

The Hambourg mail of the 24th ult. and an Italian, arrived this morning. They bring no intelligence of importance. On the Rhine every thing is quiet. A letter from Frankfort of the 17th ult. mentions the probability of Mentz being evacuated.

After the defeat of the emigrants at Quiberon, a very briſk cannonade is ſaid to have been heard on the ſide of Vannes, the reſult of which is not yet known.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

July 29.

PEACE WITH SPAIN.

After four o'clock, all the members of the Committee of Public Safety entered the Hall, and the Convention were informed that the Committee had very important intelligence to communicate.

Trelihard, the reporter of the committee, immediately aſcended the Tribune. He began by reading a letter from the repreſentatives of the people with the army of the Weſtern Pyrennees, dated from Victoria 30 Meſſidor [July 18.] It ſtated that the French had taken poſſeſſion of that place after a forced march, which diſconcerted the enemy and forced them to divide their forces. "But" continued Trelihard "I do wrong in making uſe of the term enemy.—Spain is no longer our enemy. It is not therefore for victories you are indebted to our brethren in arms; you are indebted to them for peace.—The Committee of Public Safety announces to the Convention of the French Republic, that *Peace is concluded with Spain.* We have thus one foe leſs, and one friend more. (The applauſe with which this intelligence was received continued for nearly a quarter of an hour.) I ſhall now proceed to read to you

THE TREATY

"The French Republic, and his Catholic Majeſty the King of Spain, equally animated with the deſire of putting an end to the calamities of war, conſidering beſide that there exiſts between them real intereſts, which command them to enter into union and peace, have appointed for their reſpective miniſters to reeſtabliſh peace, the citizen Francois Barthelemi, on the part of the French Republic; and, on the part of his Catholic Majeſty, Don Domingo d'Iriarte, miniſter plenipotentiary to the Republic of Poland. The ſaid ambaſſadors, after having exchanged their powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article 1. There ſhall be Peace, Amity, and good underſtanding between the French Republic and the kingdom of Spain.

2. In conſequence thereof all hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe between the two powers, as ſoon as the preſent treaty is ratified.

3. Neither of the two powers ſhall furniſh againſt the other any contingent in men, arms, horſes, money, or ſhips; nor ſhall the two powers grant a paſſage through their territories to any troops of a nation at war with either of the contracting powers.

4. The French Republic reſtores to his Catholic majeſty all the conqueſts ſhe has made in his dominions during the preſent war, in a fortnight from the date of the ratification of the preſent treaty.

5. The fortreſſes and ſtrong places taken by the French Republic ſhall be reſtored, with the cannon and ammunition found in them at the period of their capture.

6. There ſhall immediately be appointed commiſſioners on each ſide, to fix in an amicable manner the reſpective limits of the two empires; the commiſſioners ſhall take for the baſis of theſe limits the tops of mountains.

7. In exchange for the poſſeſſions yielded by the 4th article, the king of Spain cedes to the French Republic the Spaniſh part of St. Domingo, with all the cannon and ammunition contained in it.

8. Until a new treaty of commerce ſhall be concluded between the two powers, all the communications ſhall remain as they were before the war. The merchants of the two nations ſhall travel through the territories of the two powers, provided they conform to the law, manners, and cuſtoms of the country.

9. All the priſoners on either ſide ſhall be liberated, without any diſtinction of rank or number. The Portugueſe priſoners in the ſervice of his Catholic majeſty ſhall alſo be given up.

10. The articles of this treaty extend to the Republic of the United Provinces, the ally of France.

11. The French Republic accepts the mediation of the King of Spain, in favour of the Kings of Portugal, of Naples, of Sardinia, and all the Princes of Italy, for the re-eſtabliſhment of Peace.

12. The French Republic, convinced of the intereſt which his Catholic majeſty has in the eſtabliſhment of a general peace, will accept his good offices in favour of the other belligerent powers who ſhall wiſh to treat with her.

Done at Baſle, the 4th Thermidor, July 22.

It was moved that this important treaty ſhould be printed, and ſent to all the departments and the armies.

Tallien ſupported the motion, and obſerved, that it was ſo much the more neceſſary, becauſe the diſaffected were invariably in the habit of denying or doubting the ſucceſſes announced in the tribune of the Convention. He ſaid alſo, that the Convention could not adopt too harſh means to repreſs the ill-intentioned, and to prevent the revival of every ſpecies of tyranny and royaliſm—The motion was agreed to.

Action in the Mediterranean.

Letter from Niou, Repreſentative of the People, on miſſion with the Toulon fleet, to the Committee of Public Safety. Dated from the Road of Frejus.—26 Meſſidor, (July 14.)

"Citizens Colleagues,

"The following are the details of the affair of yeſterday:

"At half paſt two in the morning, being diſtant about three miles to the ſouthward from the Iſle of Levant (one of the Heires Iſlands) we learned from the Jupiter, that the Engliſh fleet was to the windward of us. In fact, we ſoon diſtinguiſhed it at a diſtance of little more than a league. The high wind of the preceding night had forced our ſhips to keep at a conſiderable diſtance from each other. The line of battle was formed, notwithſtanding, as well as circumſtances permitted. The admiral gave orders, that each veſſel ſhould take her place in the line, not according to rank, but as ſuited the ſpeed and poſition of the ſhips

They appeared to do the ſame on their ſide, and their van was ſoon formed. The Engliſh fleet amounted to 23 ſail of the line, of which 5 were three deckers, and 8 frigates. I have already intimated to you, that we had but 17 ſail of the line, and 6 frigates.

"The inſtructions which you had ſent to the admiral and to me, and in which you enjoined us not to commit the force confided to us, determined us to retreat to the Gulf of Frejus, or to that of Juan; for being to leeward of the Hieres iſlands, we deemed it impoſſible to gain them. The wind had much fallen, but there was ſtill a tolerable breeze; this, however, diminiſhed by degrees, and we were at length becalmed about three leagues from land. The enemy availed themſelves of the breeze, which had not yet forſaken them, and their van approached very nearly to our rear. They were however ſoon becalmed alſo, and fell into diſorder; ſtill, with the little wind which was abroad, they made the utmoſt effort to cut off our rear. We were thus in the moſt critical poſition; for the centre of the fleet, where we were placed, could not make the ſmalleſt movement. The engagement at length commenced. The French were the firſt to fire, and ſeveral of the Engliſh ſhips, of which one was a 3 decker, experienced much damage in their maſts and rigging. The latter loſt her main maſt, in conſequence of which ſhe tacked about, but ſtill contiuued her fire. This movement permitted our rear to avail themſelves of a breeze, which, though light and momentary, enabled them to replace themſelves in order.

"The admiral then perceiving that the Alcide had ſuffered much in her rigging, and could with difficulty follow her diviſion, ordered the frigates, the Juſtice, and the Alceſte, to take her in tow. He made, at the ſame time, the ſignal to the ſhips which were near her, to afford her every ſuccour. He was about to give the ſame orders to the van diviſion, and to a part of that of the centre, which had been hitherto becalmed, but whom a light breeze now enabled to put themſelves in motion, to relieve the Alcide, at the riſque of a general action, for the whole of the Engliſh fleet was now bearing down. But at the inſtant when this order was about to be given, we perceived the Alcide entirely in flames. The hull, the maſts and ſails, all ſeemed to take fire at the ſame moment. All the ſhips which were near her, whether friends or enemies, immediately removed to a diſtance, and we renounced the deſign of approaching to her ſuccour. In half an hour afterwards, ſhe blew up, with a violent exploſion.

"We have reaſon to believe, from every information which we have received, that this ſhip took fire by ſome accident; for it was remarked, that the firſt column of fire and ſmoke which was ſeen, aroſe from the interior part of the veſſel.

There was, after this deplorable accident, a ſlight cannonade between the rear of the French fleet and the van of the Engliſh. But the enemy ſoon tacked about and our fleet continuing to make ſail, anchored at eight o'clock in the evening in the gulf of Frejus, where we are at preſent.

The reſult of this engagement, to which you ſee we were compelled, has been at the loſs of a ſhip, which was deſtroyed by accident. But it is to be obſerved, that ſeveral of the enemy's veſſels were ſo much damaged that they were obliged to be taken in tow; and that a fleet of ſeventeen ſhips was able to make head againſt one of twenty-three, the latter having the advantage of the wind, without being able to ſtay the courſe of an adverſary ſo inferior.

I ſhould not omit to ſtate to you the honourable conduct of the Capt. of the Alceſte frigate, who paſſed through the midſt of the fire of the enemy to take the Alcide in tow, and who did not ſhrink from his orders until he ſaw her completely on fire. The Capt. of the frigate La Juſtice is alſo entitled to praiſe; for when he could not approach to the Alcide, ſo as to afford her relief, in his retreat he fought with much courage and ſome advantage of a ſhip of the enemy.

If the wind had not left us all at once, the French fleet would have returned to port without any accident, for it was much better worked than that of the Engliſh. Though ſome of the veſſels are damaged, the fleet will return as ſoon as it can be done, without danger to Toulon. To morrow I ſhall have an exact account of our ſituation.

I aſſure you citizen colleagues, that I have neglected nothing to fulfil your purpoſes. The Admiral and I were of opinion, that it would be better, inſtead of engaging with a force ſo greatly ſuperior, to effect an honourable retreat. If we had engaged, our fleet might have been reduced to a ſtate of inaction for the reſt of the campaign.

Inſtead of which, a ſhort time will enable us to take again to ſea. More than two-thirds of the ſquadron are undamaged, and in a ſhort time the whole will be able to execute whatever orders they may receive from you.

Health and fraternity.

(Signed) NIOU.

From the ARGUS, printed at New York.

ON THE TREATY.

THE DEFENCE, No. XII.

(Concluded from our laſt.)

THE comparative reſources and facilities for mutual ſupply, regulate the relative utility of a commercial privilege, and as far as population is concerned, it may be laid down as a general rule, that the ſmalleſt population graduates the ſcale of the trade on both ſides, ſince it is at once the principal meaſure of what the ſmaller ſtate can furniſh to the greater, and of what it can take from the greater, or in other words, of what the greater ſtate can find a demand for in the ſmaller ſtate. But this rule too, like moſt general ones, admits of numerous exceptions.

In the caſe of a trade by land and inland navigation, the ſphere of the operation of any privilege can only extend a certain diſtance. When the diſtance to a given point, through a particular channel, is ſuch that the expence of tranſportation would render an article dearer than it could be brought through another channel to the ſame point, the privilege to carry the article through that particular channel to ſuch point, becomes of no avail. Thus the privilege of trading by land or inland navigation, from the Britiſh territories on the continent, can procure to that country no advantage of trade with Princeton in New-Jerſey, becauſe ſupplies can come to it on better terms from other quarters. Whence we perceive, that the abſolute extent of territory or population of the United States, is no meaſure of the relative value of the privileges reciprocally granted by the article under conſideration, and conſequently no criterion of the real reciprocity of the article.

The objectors to the treaty have marſhalled againſt this article a quaint figure, of which from the uſe of it in different quarters, it is preſumable they are not a little enamoured; it is this, that the article enables Great-Britain to draw a *line of circumvallation* round the United States. They hope to excite prejudice, by preſenting to the mind, the image of a ſiege or inveſtment of the country. If trade be war, they have choſen a moſt apt figure; and we cannot but wonder, how the unfortunate iſland of Great-Britain, has been able ſo long to maintain her independence amidſt the beleaguering efforts of the number of nations with whom ſhe has been imprudent enough to form treaties of commerce; and who, from her inſular ſituation, have it in their power to beſet and hem her on all ſides. How lucky it is for the United States, that at leaſt one ſide is covered by Spain, and that this formidable line of circumvallation cannot be completely perfected! or rather, how hard driven muſt thoſe be, who are obliged to call to their aid, auxilliaries ſo prepoſterous!

Can any good reaſon be given, why one ſide of a country ſhould not be acceſſible to the foreigners for purpoſes of trade equally with another? Might not the cultivators on the ſide from which they were excluded, have cauſe to complain that the carriage of their productions was ſubject to an increaſed charge, by a monopoly of the national navigation; while the cultivators in other quarters enjoyed the benefit of a competition between that and foreign navigation? and might not all the inhabitants have a right to demand a reaſon, why their commerce ſhould be left open and free, than that of other parts of the country? Will privileges of trade extend the line of territorial circumvallation? Will not the extent of contiguous Britiſh territory remain the ſame, whether the communications of trade are open or ſhut? By opening them, may we not rather be ſaid to make ſo many breaches in the wall, or intrenchment of this newly invented circumvallation? If indeed it be not inchanted!

The argument upon this article, has hitherto turned, as to the trade with white inhabitants of the Britiſh territories on European and Eaſt India goods. But there can be no doubt that a mutually beneficial commerce in native commodities ought to be included in the catalouge of advantages. Already there is a uſeful interchange of certain commodities, which time and the progreſs of ſettlement and reſources cannot fail to extend. It is moſt probable too, that a conſiderable part of the productions of the Britiſh territories will find the moſt convenient channel to foreign markets through us; which as far as it regards the intereſt of external commerce, will yield little leſs advantage than if they proceeded from our own ſoil or induſtry. It is evident in particular, that as far as this ſhall be the caſe, it will prevent a great part of the competition with our commodities which would exiſt, if thoſe productions took other routs to foreign markets.

In conſidering the ſubject on the ſide of a trade in home commodities, it is an important reflection, that the United States are much more advanced in induſtrious improvement, than the Britiſh territories. This will give us a material and a growing advantage. While their articles or exchange with us will eſſentially conſiſt in the products of agriculture and of mines, we ſhall add to theſe manufactures of various and multiplying kinds, ſerving to increaſe the balance in our favour.

In proportion as the article is viewed on enlarged and permanent ſcale, its importance to us magnifies. Who knows how far Britiſh colonization may ſpread ſouthward and down the weſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi, northward and weſtward into the vaſt interior regions towards the Pacific Ocean? Can we view it as a matter of indifference, that this new world is eventually laid open to our enterprize, to an enterprize ſeconded by the immenſe advantages already mentioned, of a more improved ſtate of induſtry? Can we be inſenſible, that the precedent furniſhes us with a cogent and perſuaſive argument, to bring Spain to a ſimilar arrangement? And can we be blind to the great intereſt we have in obtaining a free communication with all the territories that environ our country from the St. Mary's to the St. Croix.

In this large view of the ſubject, the fur trade which has made a very prominent figure in the diſcuſſion, becomes a point ſcarcely viſible. Objects of great variety and magnitude, ſtart up in perſpective, eclipſing the little atoms of the day, and promiſing to grow and mature with time.

The reſult of the whole is, that the United States by the third article of the treaty make a good bargain—that with regard to the fur trade, with equality of privileges and ſuperiority of ſituation, we ſtake one againſt ſeven, or at moſt one againſt ſix—that as to the trade in European and Eaſt India goods and in home productions, we made an equal ſtake, with ſome advantages of ſituation—that we open an immenſe field of future enterprize—that we avoid embarraſſments and dangers ever attendant on an artificial and prohibitory policy, which in reference to the Indian nations, was particularly difficult and hazardous—and, that we ſecure thoſe of a natural and liberal policy, and give the faireſt chances for good neighbourhood, between the United States and the bordering Britiſh territories, and conſequently of good underſtanding with Great-Britain, conducing to the ſecurity of our peace. Experience, no doubt, will demonſtrate that the horrid ſpectres which have been conjured up are fictions; and if it ſhould even be ſlow to realize the predicted benefits (for time will be requiſite, to give permanent cauſes their due effect, in controuling temporary circumſtances) it will at laſt prove, that the predicted evils are chimeras and cheats.

CAMILLUS.

A valuable Eſtate for Sale.

On Monday, the 26th of October, inſtant,
At 6 o'clock in the evening,
At the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, in Second-ſtreet,
Will be Sold at Public Auction,

THAT very valuable Farm, ſituate in Montgomery county, about 22 miles from Philadelphia, and five above Norris Town. It contains 336 acres, about one third cleared, conſiſting of Meadow and arable land; the remaining two thirds wood-land, compriſing a fine body of valuable timber, many of the white oak trees exceeding three feet diameter. The ſituation is healthy and agreeable, about two miles diſtant from Schuylkill, commanding an extenſive and variegated proſpect acroſs that beautiful River, which affords a cheap water conveyance of the timber to Philadelphia. It is bounded on one ſide by the Skippack and Perquioming Creeks, on which is erected a ſaw-mill, very convenient to prepare the timber for market; of which, after preſerving an ample ſufficiency for the uſe of the Farm, a redundant ſurplus may be ſold, and the clearing of the trees, will, in certain ſpots, add conſiderably to the quantity of meadow. At preſent it is in Rent to two tenants; each having a Dwelling-Houſe, Spring-Houſe, Orchard, &c. Their times will expire 1ſt *April* next: any Perſon inclined to view the premiſes will pleaſe to enquire for Mr. Hartenſtein or Mr. Griſtock, living thereon, who will ſhew the boundaries, and give every neceſſary information.

Terms of Sale, One third Caſh—the remainder in three equal diviſions, payable in one, two and three years, with intereſt, and to be ſecured by Bond and Mortgage—or, 5 per cent. will be deducted therefrom, ſhould the Purchaſer, inſtead of taking the credit, incline to prefer prompt payment.

An indiſputable Title will be furniſhed by the Subſcriber. RICHARD RUNDLE.

October 3, 1795.

The Newtown Stage,

STARTS from Newtown every Tueſday and Friday morning at ten o'clock, and arrives at Philadelphia between three and four in the afternoon; and ſets off every Wedneſday and Saturday morning at ten o'clock from Philadelphia for Newtown. The prices for paſſengers are as follow, from Philadelphia to Four-Lanes-End, three quarters of a dollar; to Newtown, one dollar; way paſſengers, four pence per mile.

JOHN TOLBERT.

Oct. 7. 1795.

WAS FOUND,

IN the road leading from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, three miles from Bethlehem, a GREAT COAT, partly new, mohair buttons. The owner may have it again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, paying the expence of this advertiſement.

ISAAC FREEMAN.

October 7th. 1795. §

Ten Pounds Reward.

BROKE the goal of Cheſter county, on the 27th of this inſt. two perſons, one a white man committed for horſe ſtealing, about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, fair complexion and light coloured hair, had on when he left the goal, a ſtriped nankeen waiſt-coat with a white linen back, a fine ſhirt ruffled at the boſom, copperas and white ſtriped trowſers, an old hat, no ſhoes or coat, born in the Jerſey, and had lived near Woodbury, calls himſelf William Piercy; the other mullatto man about 5 feet ſeven or eight inches high, calls himſelf Elijah Wanſley, had on a ſtriped cotton waiſt-coat, a coarſe ſhirt, blue and white ſtriped trowſers, an old high crowned hat had neither coat nor ſhoes with him, was committed for ſtealing ſheep. Any perſon or perſons apprehending the above deſcribed villains, and ſecuring them in any goal in this ſtate, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or for either of them five pounds.

THOMAS TAYLOR, Goaler.

Weſt-Cheſter, Sept. 28th, 1795. †

TO BE SOLD,

The following Tracts of Land,

ſituate in the county of Northampton, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, part of the eſtate of ABEL JAMES, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed.

No. 1. ONE Tract of Patented Land, generally known by the name of Ruliff's place, containing 1096 and one quarter acres, and allowance, ſituate on Sambo creek, on the great road leading from the Wind Gap, by Fort Penn, to the upper parts of Northampton county, and within 3 or 4 miles of the river Delaware. On this tract is plenty of limeſtone, about 300 acres of very rich bottom meadow may be made on the creek, and about fifty acres more of watered meadow, of an excellent quality, on the different branches. At leaſt 300 acres of good plow-land might be cleared; the bottoms are heavily timbered with fine white oak, aſh, poplar, &c. which, as it is ſituate near the river, muſt, in a ſhort time, become valuable. There is a conſiderable quantity of land cleared, on which are erected three tenements, one of which, where Jacob Poſte has lived for ſeveral years, is large and commodious. It is within 3 miles of a good merchant and ſaw mill, and about 30 miles from Bethlehem. The chief of the lands ſurrounding this tract, being too ſtony for cultivation, will afford an extenſive range for paſture, in the ſummer ſeaſon, for great numbers of cattle, which muſt render it very valuable for a grazing farm, as well as for raiſing of grain.

No. 2. One Tract of Patented Land, containing 208 and one quarter acres, and allowance, ſituate on Jones's creek, on both ſides of General Sullivan's road to Wyoming, in the gap of what is called the Second ountain, and by the eaſtern foot of Pocon's Nob, about 9 miles from Colonel Jacob Strowd's, at Fort Penn. This is a very valuable piece of excellent bottom, the lines being run in ſuch a manner as to take in little broken land; at leaſt 170 acres are very good, 120 of which may be made good watered meadow; Jones's creek runs through it, a fine large ſtream, and affords convenience for one or more good mills, well timbered, near 30 acres cleared, which may be eaſily converted into good meadow. As the great road from the Wind Gap to Wyoming runs through this tract, and as it is ſo well furniſhed with meadow ground and convenience for mills, it muſt be a good ſtand for a tavern, ſtore, or other public buſineſs, about 12 miles from the river Delaware, and 30 miles from Bethlehem.

No. 3. One Tract of Patented Land, containing 371 and a half acres, and allowance, ſituate on the weſt branch of Broadhead's creek, in a gap of the Second Mountain about 4 miles north-eaſt of John Learn's, at Pocono, and 5 miles above Hillborne's ſaw mill; the lines are ſo run as to include little broken land, the chief part of it is level and clear of ſtones, of an excellent rich ſoil, and well timbered, about three hundred acres may be called extraordinary good, two hundred acres whereof will make the beſt of watered meadow, and the other good plough land. The creek is ſufficient for one or more mills; the lands adjoining this tract are chiefly broken and hilly, but will always afford plenty of paſture for great numbers of cattle in the ſummer ſeaſon; it is about twelve miles from the river Delaware, to which a good road may be made along the creek. This tract, if well improved, it is thought would be as valuable as any tract of the ſize on that ſide of the mountain.

No. 4. One ſmall tract of patented land, containing 36 acres, ſituate in the bend of the weſt branch of Broadhead's creek, about 2 miles above Hillborne's ſaw mill; it is a good rich piece of level bottom, the lower half of which is a fine white pine ſwamp, the other timbered with oak, eaſy clearing, and well ſuited either for meadow or plough-land. The creek alſo affords two very convenient ſeats, where good ſaw mills may be built at the cheapeſt rate, having ſufficiency of fall, and water enough at all ſeaſons for ſeveral ſaws. The neighbouring hills are pretty well covered with yellow pine, and a good road may be made down the creek to the river in about nine miles, which will render this a valuable ſeat for a ſaw-mill, alſo a good ſettlement for a tradeſman.

For terms of ſale, and further particulars, apply to Jacob Strowd, Eſq; at Fort Penn, in Northampton county, or to the ſubſcribers, in Philadelphia.

HENRY DRINKER,
JOSEPH SWIFT,
JOHN FIELD,
CADWALLADER EVANS. } Truſtees of the eſtate of Abel James.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 15th of Sept. a bay Mare, about 14 or 15 hands high, ſuppoſed to be 6 or 7 years old, ſhod all round, a natural trotter, no white marks. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JAMES BOYD.

Eaſt Whiteland, Cheſter county.
October 1ſt, 1795. *

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from off the Commons of Philadelphia, about the 1ſt of July, a dark brown MARE, about 13 or 14 hands high, three years old, with a long tail and thin mane, has long ears, and had a rope round her neck. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and delivers her to the owner living in Spring-garden, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

§ JOHN CUNKEL.

PARIS, Auguſt 1.

COUNT CARLETTI yeſterday gave a very ſumptuous dinner, to which all the Foreign miniſters and members of the diplomatic body now in France were invited. The moſt diſtinguiſhed members of the Convention were alſo preſent at this entertainment; at which the moſt important objects were diſcuſſed; among others, the mode of bringing about as ſpeedily as poſſible a general pacification for Europe. From what we have been able to obſerve, we can venture to predict that England, notwithſtanding her impregnable power by ſea, will ſoon, without a peace, find her politics in a very embarraſſed ſtate, for her commerce alſo has need of the continent.

Auguſt 2.

A letter from Mons ſtates, that the rumour of a deſcent of the Engliſh, and of the emigrants, appeared to have revived the drooping ſpirits of the Chouans, who had been quiet for ſome time. On the third of Thermidor, a band of about 30 of them aſſaſſinated two citizens in the commune of Quinte. On the 5th, another band proceeded to Vallon, and aſſaſſinated the procurer of the commune.

Auguſt 3.

The news of the Peace with Spain had the effect of ſuddenly lowering the price of gold and ſilver. The jobbers, for a moment diſconcerted, took courage, however, and on the following day the price of theſe articles roſe again. It has not fallen ſince; and in the interim the price of the neceſſary articles of life riſes daily. The ſpeedy concluſion of Peace with the now hoſtile Italian States, will, no doubt, ameliorate our lot.

Auguſt 4.

Hocquet, Accomptant of the Civil Liſt, confined in the Corps de Gard, from whence he was to have been removed, by order of the committee of general ſafety, to the priſon of the criminal tribunal, ſtabbed himſelf early in the morning of the day before yeſterday. He had been apprehended on ſuſpicion of frauds and dilapidations; a ſuſpicion that would appear, by the act of ſuicide, to have been too well founded.

An emblematical engraving is privately ſold here, which excites the curioſity of the amateurs, at the ſame time that it calls for the vigilance of the government. It repreſents an urn overſhadowed by a weeping willow, and at firſt ſight repreſents nothing remarkable. But conſidered attentively, it expreſſes nicely the traits of Louis XVI. Marie Antoinette, and the young Bourbon, who died lately in the temple. The idea of this engraving is not very Republican, but it muſt be confeſſed that it is very ingenious.

By accounts from Suabia, it appears that General Pichegru ſent from his head quarters on the 9th July, to the commandant in chief of the troops of the Circle of Suabia, the Baron de Stain, a copy of the decree of the National Convention, concerning the exchange of the Daughter of Louis XVI. for the five Members of the Convention, and the two commiſſioners Semonville and Maret, and wrote to him at the ſame time, wiſhing that this copy might be ſent to the Auſtrian Governor.

General Stain anſwered, that he had forwarded the letter of General Pichegru to Gen. Clairfayt, and the moment he received the anſwer of the Count of Vienna, it ſhould be ſent to the French General.

LONDON Auguſt 7.

The conduct of the French in the Netherlands and other conquered countries has lately been ſuch, that many of thoſe who fled on the approach of their arms, are now daily returning.

The letters of Monſieur are not very well calculated for placing him on the throne of his anceſtors. In all of them he inſiſts upon preſerving the authority of the crown uncircumſcribed and entire. In his letter to M. Mounier, he ſtates very plainly, that the utmoſt to be expected by any of thoſe who took an active part in the revolution, even as the reward of contributing to the reſtoration of the throne, is impunity without confidence.

The truth is, that before his flight from France, he voluntered ſo many oaths of attachment to the revolution, that the people of Paris, who were the witneſſes of his conduct, hold him in greater deteſtation than they even hold Count d'Artois. If the people of France were to reſtore monarchy, it is very certain that they would not ſelect either the one or the other for their king.

Tranſlated from the German papers, brought by the Hamburg Packet, Captain Earl.

WESEL, Auguſt 2.

The French have put all the carriages and horſes in requiſition in the Pruſſian territories, on the other ſide of the Rhine. The ſmall diſtrict of Cleve, alone, muſt deliver 900 horſes, juſt at the commencement of their harveſt. It is mentioned out of Holland that the Ruſſian fleet has been ſeen off the Texel.

FRANKFORT, Auguſt 1.

The Rhine, Mayne and Neckar, are all greatly ſwollen by the late rains. The garriſon of Meyence is provided with every neceſſary proviſion for 16 months. It is reported anew, that many of the etates are determined upon a peace with France.

OSNABRUCK, Auguſt 1.

The report that this was to be the rendezvous of the diſaffected Dutch ſoldiers is not true. Many Dutch officersand ſoldiers have come here ſince the beginning of the year; but having found no ſupport, they have always gone away again. It is not believed that there ever was an intention of making this a place of rendezvous, and be aſſured, that in future, not the leaſt countenance will be given to Dutch deſerters.

HAGUE, Auguſt 1.

The ratification of the reſolution of taking 25,000 French troops into our ſervice is concluded. The three guard regiments have moſtly deſerted, and the current report is, that a diſaffected army is collecting upon the Weſtphalian borders. In Bruſſels all public proceſſions in the ſtreets are forbidden. It is ſaid that 200 perſons return weekly, who had before emigrated from thence. The calling of the National Convention, will not take place before the 1ſt of September.

HAMBURG, Aug. 7.

The Duke of Brunſwick has declined his inſpection over the Pruſſian regiments which he has till now exerciſed, but retains his own regiment.

The ſubjects of the King of Pruſſia begin to experience the want of bread, in common with thoſe of all the European powers.

In conſequence of an order from London, to purchaſe 600 horſes for foreign ſervice, the contract has been made with horſe dealers in Holſtein, Hanover and Jutland, and a part of them delivered.

BALTIMORE, October 5.

By Captain Clarke, who arrived yeſterday in the ſhip Charleſton from Hamburg, and left Dover on the 19th of Auguſt, we have received poſitive information, that GREAT-BRITAIN HAS DECLARED WAR AGAINST SPAIN, on account of ſome ſecret articles in her treaty with France—that the Ruſſian fleet had arrived in the Downs, and were to have been joined by a Portugueſe ſquadron, who were on the point of leaving port, but their orders were countermanded at that moment, on account of the late rupture between England and Spain, that the Portugueſe ſquadron ſtationed in the Mediterranean, having gone into port, the Algerines had taken the advantage of the opportunity, and ſtretched out into the Atlantic, one of whom chaſed Captain Clarke for a whole day; and laſtly, that thetreaty between America and Great-Britain was ratified by the latter, and publiſhed, with the exception made in the twelfth article by our Senate. We have not been ſo fortunate as to obtain the papers containing thoſe important articles, but every effort ſhall be made to give the details as ſoon as poſſible.

NEW-YORK, October 4th.

COMMITTEE OF HEALTH.

The Committee appointed to prevent the Introduction and Spreading of Infectious Diſeaſes in this city,

REPORT,

That eleven perſons have died in this city, and two at Bellevue of the preſent Epidemic, ſince their report of laſt evening

By order of the Committee,
JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 3, 1795.

Report of Sunday.

That twenty five perſons have died in this city and four at Bellevue, ſince their report of laſt evening.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

Snnday Evening, Oct. 4, 1795.

Philadelphia, October 7.

Extract of a genuine letter from a mercantile houſe in London to a gentleman in this city, dated the 8th of Auguſt 1795, brought by the ſchooner Fly, Capt. Clifton, arrived in the Cheſapeake

"Capt: Clifton having delayed his departure until this morning, we have in addition to adviſe that the Courier Univerſal of Paris, of Wedneſday laſt, ſtates, on the authority of letters from Straſburg, where the head-quarters of Gen. Pichegru are now fixed, that Gen. Clairfait has propoſed to Gen. Pichegru an armiſtice for the purpoſe that nothing ſhould impede the negociation on the ſubject of peace between the empire and France.—The ſame paper adds, on the authority of letters from Baſle, that the negociations are upon the eve of being concluded.—Thus it is probable that this country will be the only power left to negociate with the French Republic.

"The capture of ſo many American veſſels by our cruiſers, in direct violation of that intercourſe which neutral nations ought to enjoy, begins to create alarming apprehenſions here, for the durability of that good underſtanding which it was imagined the treaty concluded with Mr. Jay, and ſince ratified by Congreſs, had eſtabliſhed, and however appearances may augur, a ſpeedy peace among the belligerent powers in Europe, there are people here who predict ſerious conſequences from our preſent aggreſſion towards the United States.

"Theſe continual alarms are mortifying to the commercial intercourſe between the two countries, and prejudicial to the confidence which ought to exiſt between commercial people."

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Monday morning.

"I wrote to you the 2d inſt. in which I pleaſed myſelf with the hope of the fever being on the decline, I am ſorry that this ſhould convey to you more unpleaſing intelligence—at preſent it has every appearance of ſweeping off great numbers of our valuable citizens ere there is an end to it; a great number of new caſes have occurred within theſe two or three days—God only knows what will be the iſſue of it—for vain is the dependance that is placed on the opinions of men—Old Doctor Rodgers, D. D. is expected to die before night, and Dr. M'Knight, D. D. lies very ill. It is now reduced to a certainty that it is contagious, from the numberleſs inſtances that daily occur: it would be the height of folly to oppoſe the opinion. Twenty nine died yeſterday, as reported by the committee, and the probability is this day will exceed it."

The Legiſlative Council and Houſe of Aſſembly of Upper Canada, have voted their thanks to Lieut. Col. Campbell, "for his temperate and dignified forbearance, and otherwiſe meritorious conduct, during his command at Fort Miamis, in the year 1794." For which the Colonel offers his "moſt grateful and unfeigned acknowledgements."

Mrs. Swanwick, of this city, arrived on Sunday laſt from Liverpool, in the ſhip Dianna, Capt. Clay.

At an annual meeting held at Mrs. Leſher's in Germantown, on Saturday the 3d day of October 1795, for the purpoſe of nominating one perſon as a Senator, and ſix ſuitable perſons to be choſen at the enſuing general election, to repreſent the people in General Aſſembly for the county of Philadelphia:

Dr. William Smith was choſen chairman, and Samuel Garrigues, Secretary.

On ballotting, Robert Hare was unanimouſly nominated as a ſuitable perſon to ſerve in the Legiſlature as Senator. And alſo that Thomas Paul, Thomas Britton, Thomas Forreſt, Jacob Servoſs, Peter Mierken, and Richard Moſely were nominated as ſuitable perſons to ſerve in the Legiſlature as Repreſentatives.

On motion, Reſolved that the proceedings of this meeting be publiſhed in the Engliſh and German news-papers.

WILLIAM SMITH, Chairman.
Atteſt. SAMUEL GARRIGUES.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, convened October 1, 1795. Col. Andrew Geyer, in the chair,

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the following perſons be recommended to our fellow-citizens as proper characters to repreſent the city of Philadelphia in the Legiſlature of this ſtate.

Senator.
Gen. Jacob Morgan.

Repreſentatives.
Charles Petit,
Iſaac Pennington,
Jacob S. Swyler,
Iſrael Iſrael,
Ferguſon M'Ilvaine,
Henry Kammerer.

Publiſhed by order of the meeting,
Samuel H. Smith, Secretary.

County of Philadelphia, October 3d, 1795.

At a meeting of the citizens of the county of Philadelphia, convened by public notice at the houſe of John Shnyder, in the Northern-Liberties, for the purpoſe of nominating ſuitable perſons to repreſent the county in the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the State, the following citizens were agreed upon.

For the Senate.
Jacob Morgan.

For the Aſſembly.
Richard Tittermary,
Blair M'Clenachan,
Michael Lieb,
Iſaac Warrell,
Manuel Eyre,
William Leonard.

Publiſhed by order of the meeting,
Joſeph Redman, Chairman.

At a meeting of a number of citizens at Dunnwoody's Tavern on Saturday evening the 3d inſtant it was unanimouſly agreed to recommend the following ticket

For City Repreſentatives.
George Latimer,
Jacob Hiltzheimer,
Lawrence Sickle,
Francis Gurney,
Benjamin R. Morgan,
Robert Waln.

Senator.
Robert Hare.

By order of the meeting,
Levi Hollingſworth, Chairman.
Benjamain W. Morris, Sec'ry.

October 5, 1795.

DIED—laſt Wedneſday, Col. ELEAZER OSWALD, on his way from Rhode-Iſland to Philadelphia.—He was an officer of noted intrepidity and uſefulneſs in the American army, during the late American war.—He was a ſincere friend, and an honeſt man.

RAN-AWAY on the 10th of laſt May, a young Negro MAN, who had 5 years and ſix months to ſerve, is ſhort and thick, and has a down look, named CUFF, though he has changed his name at other times, and it is probable he may do ſo again; had on, when he went away, a white coattee and red waiſtcoat, olive coloured trowſers half worn, felt hat, and ſkipſkin ſhoes. All maſters of families are forbid to conceal, harbour or hire him, if they do they ſhall pay 3 quarters of a dollar per day, as I have to pay that to them I hire, and maſters of veſſels are forbid to hire or carry him away. Let every one act the honeſt part, and ſee a certificate of freedom before they employ a Negro. Whoever takes up ſaid Runaway, and ſecures him in the gaol of Philadelphia, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD, and reaſonable charges paid, by

REBECCA SANDHAM.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in London-Grove townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 22d inſtant, a dark bay MARE, three years old laſt ſpring, about fourteen and a half hands high, in good order, a natural trotter ſhod before, one of her hind feet white. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and ſecures the thief in any goal ſo that he may be dealt with as the law directs, ſhall have the above reward, or Six Dollars for the Mare, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

GEORGE PASSMORE.

N. B. The aforeſaid Mare is generally ſuppoſed to be with foal.

Ninth Month 25, 1795.

TO BE SOLD.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, on the river Schuylkill, twenty-four miles from Philadelphia and ſeven from Norriſtown; containing about 250 acres, eighty whereof are woodland, and about thirty acres meadow, and more may be made; a conſiderable quantity of it is watered, and water in every field, which renders it very ſuitable for grazing or marketing. There are on the premiſes a good ſtone dwelling-houſe 23 feet by 33, two rooms and an entry on the firſt floor, and three on the ſecond, the ſtories ten feet high, a good ſtone ſpring houſe over an excellent ſpring, alſo a commodious new ſtone barn, 33 feet by 63, with ſtables underneath, an old orchard and a young one juſt beginning to bear; alſo a variety of pear, peach, cherry and plumb trees, and a ſhare in a ſhad fiſhery. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

ISAAC JACOBS.

10th mo. 3d 1795. 1 mo. t. b. c t. f..

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen on the 20th day of June laſt, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, within one mile of Brown's-ferry, on the Youghiogeny river, on the road leading from Greenſborough to Waſhington, a dapple STALLION, with a ſaddle and bridle, he is about fifteen hands and an half high, three years old, his mane and tail remarkably white, bald face, and the under part of his lip white, three of his legs white up to the knees, and hoof of the off fore foot black, well made, round bodied, and of excellent ſpirit. The thief is ſuppoſed to be a Dutchman, who called himſelf John Bear, ſays he lived near Straſbourgh, in Lancaſter county. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ſecures him ſo as the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

Huntingdon townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, September 2d, 1795.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE plantation or tract of land ſituated in the townſhip of Wrightstown, county of Bucks and ſtate of Pennſylvania, twenty-four and an half miles from Philadelphia, and five from New-town, a very good ſtand for a ſtore, and buildings ſufficient for the buſineſs, a frame two ſtory dwelling-houſe, and a ſtone kitchen, a large waggon-houſe 25 feet ſquare, and log barn, with ſufficient ſtabling for the place, with 92 acres of land, about one third woodland, the reſt arable land, a ſufficient quantity of meadow, a well of water near the door, and ſeveral ſprings on the premiſes; the place may be ſeen by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes,

RICHARD YARDLEY.

October 2d, 1795. §

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber on the Ridge Road, Philadelphia county, an old brindle COW, one of her hornsis remarkably crooked. The owner thereof, is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away,

NATHAN LEVERING.

Sept. 18th, 1795. *

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, the 18th of laſt May, a large red COW, with a white liſt on her back, white on her belly, and ſome ear marks. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JESSE COMLY.

September 30, 1795. §

FOR SALE,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Salem county, New-Jerſey, about 28 miles from Philadelphia, 8 from Salem, and 3 from Wood's-Town, adjoining Sharp-Town. The tract contains between 5 and 600 acres of land, of which 300 are cleared upland, of an excellent ſoil for wheat, and divided into 26 fields, incloſed with an excellent cedar fence, ſet on large ſtones; about 50 acres of excellent meadow, and more may eaſily be made, having ſtreams of water on three ſides thereof, the reſidue is excellent woodland, conſiſting of oak, hickory and black walnut; it is ſuppoſed to yield from 40 to 50 cords per acre; there are on ſaid tract 5 cedar log dwelling houſes, almoſt new, a ſtory and a half high, with two rooms on a floor, about 6 or 800 excellent bearing apple trees, a conſiderable part of which of the beſt grafted fruit, beſides a variety of other valuable fruit trees; there is alſo on the premiſes a tide landing on Salem creek, the land is high, the neighbourhood very healthy, and the water excellent. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes, by applying to JOHN M'COLLISTER, in Sharp Town, and for terms apply to WILLIAM H. TOD, No. 16, Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to SAMUEL SHARP, Franklin furnace, Suſſex county.

September 25, 1795. 9w*

TO BE SOLD,

Or exchanged for GOODS,

A SMALL but valuable and highly improved PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Caln, and county of Cheſter, containing about 60 acres; there are on the premiſes a large and commodious two ſtory dwelling houſe, with a cellar underneath, and a well of excellent water at the door, a convenient barn with ſtabling underneath, about 40 acres arable land, a conſiderable part of which is limed and under clover, and ſeven of meadow, a thriving young apple orchard, and a ſufficient quantity of good timber; it is in a pleaſant and healthy ſituation, 43 miles from Philadelphia, and 23 from Lancaſter, and within leſs than two miles of ſeveral merchant and ſaw mills, fulling mill and forge. For terms apply to GEORGE HARRISON, Wilmington, Delaware ſtate, or GEORGE HARRISON, junr. on the premiſes.

N. B. If ſaid Plantation is not ſold before the firſt of November, it will be rented, or let on ſhares. Aug. 8, 1795. *

APPLE-TREES, &c.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs the public, that he has, at his Nurſery, in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, twenty-nine miles from Philadelphia, between the Turk's Head and the Yellow Springs, a large aſſortment of the beſt grafted Apple trees, of divers kinds, and of a large growth, as well as thriving ſtrait ſtalks, fit for re-planting; he has alſo a large quantity of natural trees, ſuch as would do to fill up old orchards quite out of the reach of cattle; and alſo Pear-trees, and May-duke Cherrry-trees, all which he will diſpoſe of at a moſt reaſonable rate for caſh, or ſhort credit.—Any kind of grain will be taken in payment for the ſame, at market-price.

The time for planting in fall, is from the middle of October, and as long as the weather permits, and the ground keeps open; in the ſpring, as ſoon as the froſt is out until the middle of April. All the above kinds may be had, by applying to

§ ISRAEL MEREDITH.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber laſt night, two Negroe men. One named PETER, about twenty eight years of age, five feet four or five inches high. He took with him one dark brown homeſpun worſted coat, white caſſimer waiſtcoat, jean olive coloured breeches, one fine and two coarſe ſhirts, two light brown cloth coattees, one ſagathy olive coloured coattee, one pair of old calfſkin ſhoes, one pair of new ſhoes hob-nailed, two pair of ſtockings, one pair of large plated buckles, a new white hat, and one black hat. He is remarkably clear from ſwearing.

The other named POMPEY, about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches high, knock-kneed, and remarkably ſmall legs. He took with him one clouded nankeen coat, fancy pattern'd jean ſtriped waiſtcoat, nankeen trowſers, a homeſpun ſagathy coattee olive coloured, a homeſpun ſtriped cloth coat half worn, one pair of cotton ſtockings, one pair of yarn ditto, one fine ſhirt, two coarſe ditto, two pair of linen trowſers, two pair of hob-nailed ſhoes, a new black hat and an old hat, beſides a variety of other cloaths not mentioned. Said POMPEY is very fond of ſtrong drink, and when in liquor is very quarrelſome.

Whoever ſecures ſaid run-aways in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or twenty dollars for either of them, paid by

JOSEPH ELLIS.

Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey,
September 23d, 1795. ‖ 8w.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, a dark Red COW, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

EBENEZER JONES.

September 2, 1795. *

An Aſſiſtant Wanted.

A MAN capable of teaching the Engliſh language grammatically, arithmetic, and can write a fair hand with caſe; ſuch a one, by applying at No. 5, Fetter Lane, alias Watkins's Alley, will hear of a vacancy in this city wherein he may be employed.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29th, 1795. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of EDWARD BROOKS, formerly of this city, Ironmonger, but late of Mansfield townſhip, Burlington county, New-Jerſey, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; thoſe having demands on ſaid eſtate will pleaſe to render their accounts, for ſettlement, to either of the ſubſcribers.

JOHN OLIVER, Bordentown, Jerſey.
JOHN LOHRA, No. 42, north 3d ſtreet, Philadelphia.
} Executors.
3m. §

THE Copartnerſhip of ISRAEL & STEPHEN REYNOLDS, expiring this day, by mutual conſent, all thoſe who are indebted to them, are deſired to make payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid firm, are requeſted to produce their accounts to ISRAEL REYNOLDS, in whoſe hands the Company's Books are left to be ſettled.

ISRAEL REYNOLDS.
STEPHEN REYNOLDS.

Weſt-Nottingham, 9th Month 24th, 1795. *

ALL perſons are hereby forewarned truſting Jane Roberts, wife of the ſubſcriber, on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

EVAN ROBERTS.

Newtown townſhip, Delaware county,
September 28, 1795. §

CAME to the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in the Neck, near Gray's woods, Philadelphia county, about the 5th of May laſt, a dark Brown HORSE, 3 years old, ſhod before, no marks. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold in 5 or 6 weeks.

THOMAS HOUGHTON.

September 29, 1795. *

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE SITUATION, in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, adjoining the old York road, 11 miles from Philadelphia, and one from Jenkentown, containing upwards of 40 acres of well improved land, with a good proportionable part of excellent meadow and woodland, with a variety of the beſt grafted fruit, conſiſting of apples, apricots, pears, peaches, plumbs, cherries, &c. whereon is erected a large two ſtory ſtone houſe, 70 feet front, with 3 rooms on a floor, two good kitchens adjoining the ſame, a pump of never failing water in one of them, a good frame barn, with good ſtables, and a number of out buildings, conſiſting of ſheds, barracks, &c. a new erected tanyard, with a large ſtone bark-houſe, beam-houſe, currying ſhop, and a number of vats, the whole being in good repair.

Alſo a LOT, containing 4 acres, adjoining the aforeſaid premiſes, with a number of the beſt grafted fruit, whereon is erected a log houſe and ſhop, with a well of good water at the door. Poſſeſſion will be given the 4th of November next. If not ſold at private ſale before the 4th of November, the ſaid Premiſes will be expoſed to public Sale on ſaid day, where attendance will be given, and conditions made known, by

MOSES SHEPPARD.

Ninth Month 12th, 1795. *

CAME to the plantation of Rebecca Sandham, on the Hartford road, two miles from the Middle Ferry on Schuylkill, on the firſt day of June laſt, a dark brown COW, with a white belly and tail, and pied on her thighs. The owner, on proving property, and paying charges, may have her again.

REBECCA SANDHAM.

Sept. 9th, 1795. *

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, near a turnpike road, 9 miles from Philadelphia, a light Bay HORSE, both hind feet white, a ſtar in his forehead, and branded I. S. on his ſhoulder and flank. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. MATTHIAS CLINE.

Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, Sept. 5, 1795. *

CAME to the plantation of *Jacob Peterman*, in Plymouth townſhip, Montgomery county, about the 14th of May, a ſtray brindle COW. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take her away. §

Thirty Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Upper Dublin townſhip, Montgomery county, a light bay HORSE, 4 years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, with a ſtar and ſnip, and ſeveral old ſcars on his back and rump, occaſioned by the bite of another horſe, ſhort mane and thick tail, and trots remarkably wide behind. Any perſon taking up the Horſe and Thief, ſo that the Thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or for the Horſe only, Twelve Dollars, and all reaſonable charges paid.

GEORGE DUNNIT.

Auguſt 19, 1795. *

The Synod of Philadelphia,

is to meet, by adjournment, in the Preſbyterian Church, in the borough of York, on *Wedneſday*, the 28th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Publiſhed for the information of thoſe concerned, by

NATHANIEL IRWIN, ſtated Clk.

September 2, 1795.

N. B. The Printers of public Papers in Baltimore, Eaſton (Maryland) Lancaſter, York (borough) and Carliſle, are reſpectfully requeſted to republiſh the above. N. I.

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware, &c. &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets,

Has for Sale, a General Aſſortment of

LOOKING-GLASSES,
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS, &c. cwtf

NOTICE,

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Iſaac Yarnall*, late of Willis-town, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, lawfully atteſted, that they may be diſcharged.

NATHAN YARNALL,
JOSHUA YARNALL,
CALEB YARNALL.
} Executors.

September 15. *

WHEREAS my wife ANN, being diſordered in her ſenſes, and prompted by malicious and deſigning people, hath abandoned my houſe and family, ſo that I conceive myſelf in danger of incumbrance from her exceſſes, wherefore I caution the Public, not to give her any kind of credit on my account, as I am determined not to be anſwerable for her after this date.

ADAM DAVISON.

Plumſtead, Bucks county, Sept. 21, 1795. ¶

Notice is hereby Given,

Agreeable to Law of the United States, paſſed the firſt day of June, 1794,

THAT all Retailers of imported ſpirits and wine, are deſired to apply for Licence at my Office, in Eaſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, in the month of September next, as the law directs; and all Owners of Carriages are to make entries ſaid month; and all perſons in the county of Delaware, are to make their entries at my Office, at Miles M'Carty's, Delaware county,

JACOB HUMPHREY, Collector
† of the Revenue.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Darby, about the 30th of 7th month laſt, in the time of the overflow, two ſtray ſteers, one brindle, the other brown, one judged to weigh near five hundred, and the other four hundred weight, when fat. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay the expence of keeping, and take them away.

SAMUEL BUNTING.

8th mo. 17th, 1795. *

TO BE RENTED,

For a Term of Years,

A Valuable FORGE, with three fires, ſituate in the townſhip of Greenwich, Suſſex county, Eaſt Jerſey, upon the river Muſcomet. A tenant may purchaſe any quantity of wood within two miles. She is well manned with a valuable ſet of forgemen. There are on the premiſes, a large convenient ſtone dwelling houſe, griſt-mill, ſmiths ſhop, ſtore, and other neceſſary out buildings, ſuitable to the buſineſs.

There will alſo be leaſed with the Forge, about 100 acres of LAND, a proportionable part of which is meadow of the firſt quality. The demand for iron in the country is equal to the quantity manufactured at the Forge. The country is high and healthy, and ſupplies of proviſions may be procured. She is ſituated within 3 miles of the river Delaware. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 1ſt day of April, 1796. Enquire of MARTHA HUGHES, on the premiſes. Sept. 7, 1795. † 13w.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Saturday, the 10th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, a Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, and goes by the name of CALEB BROWN, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a round face, and ſomewhat of a down look, a mark near one of his temples, ſpeaks coarſe, and leans forward in his walk; had on when he went away, a blue ſailor jacket lined with white flannel, a linſey under jacket, ſtriped brown linſey trowſers, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, two pair of ſtockings, one pair blue, the other brown, calfſkin ſhoes, and an old wool hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

May 13, 1795. ctf

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

By JAMES KINSEY, Eſquire, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of New-Jerſey.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of Caleb Lippincott and Jemima his wife, one of the daughters of Jacob Shinn, of the townſhip of Springfield, county of Burlington, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, and of Benajah Butcher and Rachel his wife, another of the daughters of the ſame Jacob Shinn, deceaſed, who, each of them, claim an undivided Fifth Part of the following Tracts or Parcels of LAND, that is to ſay,

1ſt. A Tract or Piece of Land, lying, or ſuppoſed to lie, in the townſhip of Springfield, which formerly did belong to Samuel Atkinſon and Elizabeth his wife, and were granted by deed, bearing date on or about the 23d January, anno. domini 1783, to a certain Henry Liſhman, in fee, and by him conveyed to the ſame Jacob Shinn, his heirs and aſſigns forever, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 50 acres, more or leſs.

2d. A Piece of Land, lying and being in the townſhip of Northampton, and county aforeſaid, on or near a lane called Gaſkill's lane, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, after deduction made for ways, 17 acres, 1 rod, and 35 perches of land, formerly conveyed to the ſame Jacob Shinn, in fee, by Benjamin Stockton and Hannah his wife, by their deed, dated the 24th Dember, anno. domini 1787.

3d. Twelve acres of Land, or thereabouts, being a reſidue and remainder of a ſurvey of a larger tract of 63 acres of land, more or leſs, formerly conveyed to the ſame Jacob Shinn, in fee, by Abraham Hewlings, the elder, late Sheriff of Burlington county, by deed, dated on or about the 13th April, anno. domini 179 ; alſo a Lot of Land of about one quarter of an acre, and alſo a third Piece of Land, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 7 acres and 44 hundredths of an acre, alſo conveyed to ſame Jacob Shinn, by the ſame deed in fee.

4th. All theſe Pieces or Parcels of Land, being, or ſuppoſed to be, two in number, one of them ſituate on or near Gaſkill's lane, in Northampton, aforeſaid, and containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 20 acres, 2 rods, and 25 perches of land, the other in Northampton, aforeſaid, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 39 acres, 2 rods, and 18 perches of land, conveyed to the ſame Jacob Shinn in fee, by Ephraim Phillips, as late ſheriff of Burlington county, by deed, dated 21ſt October, anno. domini 1775.

5th. A Tract or Parcel of Cedar Swamp, called Bard's Swamp, in Burlington county aforeſaid, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, one moiety whereof the ſaid Jacob Shinn purchaſed of and from Job Lippincott, in fee, by deed, dated the 9th March, anno. domini 1787, the other moiety thereof the ſame Jacob Shinn purchaſed of and from Joſeph Mullin, late ſheriff of the county aforeſaid, by deed, dated April 9th, anno. domini 1787.

6th. and laſtly, Another Tract of Cedar Swamp, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 80 acres, lying on the ſouth branch of the North main branch of Ancocus creek, in Northampton, aforeſaid, formerly purchaſed by the ſame Jacob Shinn, in fee, of and from Robert Smith, by deed, dated 23d January, anno. domini 1748.

All which ſeveral Tracts or Parcels of Land, by the laſt will and teſtament of the ſame Jacob Shinn, deceaſed, are deviſed unto his daughters Hannah, Elizabeth, Jemima and Rachel, and his grandſon Caleb, the ſon of his daughter Mary, to be equally divided beween them, in fee, bearing date the 10th day of January, anno. domini 1792.

I have nominated Daniel Newbold, Stacy Biddle, and Job Moore, of the county of Burlington, aforeſaid, Commiſſioners, to divide all the Tracts and Parcels of Land aforeſaid, and their appurtenances, ſo as aforeſaid deviſed by the ſame Jacob Shinn, in equal parts or ſhares. And unleſs proper objections ſhall be ſtated to me at my houſe, in the city of Burlington, on the 17th day of October next, the ſaid Daniel Newbold, Stacy Biddle, and Job Moore, will then be appointed Commiſſioners to make partition of the Lands and Premiſes aforeſaid, purſuant to an act, entituled "An "Act for the more eaſy partition of lands held "by coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants "in common, paſſed the 11th day of November, anno. domini 1779.

Given under my hand, the 7th day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord, anno domini 1795.

§ JAMES KINSEY.

THE

Earthen-Ware Manufactory,

In Front-ſtreet, above Pool's Bridge, is continued in the moſt extenſive manner.

A large Aſſortment of the

BEST WARE IS ON HAND,

Ready aſſorted in hogſheads and crates A conſtant and regular Supply may be depended on at the ſhorteſt Notice.

*** Orders are received at the Manufactory or at No. 25, Arch-ſtreet. 3m

Philadelphia, July 4, 1795.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

OCTOBER, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3404.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

The following Tracts of Land,

situate in the county of Northampton, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, part of the eſtate of ABEL JAMES, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed.

No. 1. ONE Tract of Patented Land, generally known by the name of Ruliff's place, containing 1096 and one quarter acres, and allowance, ſituate on Sambo creek, on the great road leading from the Wind Gap, by Fort Penn, to the upper parts of Northampton county, and within 3 or 4 miles of the river Delaware. On this tract is plenty of limeſtone, about 300 acres of very rich bottom meadow may be made on the creek, and about fifty acres more of watered meadow, of an excellent quality, on the different branches. At leaſt 300 acres of good plow-land might be cleared; the bottoms are heavily timbered with fine white oak aſh, poplar, &c. which, as it is ſituate near the river, muſt, in a ſhort time, become valuable. There is a conſiderable quantity of land cleared, on which are erected three tenements, one of which, where Jacob Poſte has lived for ſeveral years, is large and commodious. It is within 3 miles of a good merchant and ſaw mill, and about 30 miles from Bethlehem. The chief of the lands ſurrounding this tract, being too ſtony for cultivation, will afford an extenſive range for paſture, in the ſummer ſeaſon, for great numbers of cattle, which muſt render it very valuable for a grazing farm, as well as for raiſing of grain.

No. 2. One Tract of Patented Land, containing 208 and one quarter acres, and allowance, ſituate on Jones's creek, on both ſides of General Sullivan's road to Wyoming, in the gap of what is called the Second ountain, and by the eaſtern foot of Pocon's Nob, about 9 miles from Colonel Jacob Strowd's, at Fort Penn. This is a very valuable piece of excellent bottom, the lines being run in ſuch a manner as to take in little broken land; at leaſt 170 acres are very good, 120 of which may be made good watered meadow; Jones's creek runs through it, a fine large ſtream, and affords convenience for one or more good mills, well timbered, near 30 acres cleared, which may be eaſily converted into good meadow. As the great road from the Wind Gap to Wyoming runs through this tract, and as it is ſo well furniſhed with meadow ground and convenience for mills, it muſt be a good ſtand for a tavern, ſtore, or other public buſineſs, about 12 miles from the river Delaware, and 30 miles from Bethlehem.

No. 3. One Tract of Patented Land, containing 37½ and a half acres, and allowance, ſituate on the weſt branch of Broadhead's creek, in a gap of the Second Mountain about 4 miles north-eaſt of John Learn's, at Pocono, and 5 miles above Hillborne's ſaw mill; the lines are ſo run as to include little broken land, the chief part of it is level and clear of ſtones, of an excellent rich ſoil, and well timbered, about three hundred acres may be called extraordinary good, two hundred acres whereof will make the beſt of watered meadow, and the other good plough land. The creek is ſufficient for one or more mills. The lands adjoining this tract are chiefly broken and hilly, but will always afford plenty of paſture for great numbers of cattle in the ſummer ſeaſon; it is about twelve miles from the river Delaware, to which a good road may be made along the creek. This tract, if well improved, it is thought would be as valuable as any tract of the ſize on that ſide of the mountain.

No. 4. One ſmall tract of patented land, containing 36 acres, ſituate in the bend of the weſt branch of Broadhead's creek, about 2 miles above Hillborne's ſaw mill; it is a good rich piece of level bottom, the lower half of which is a fine white pine ſwamp, the other timbered with oak, eaſy clearing, and well ſuited either for meadow or plough-land. The creek alſo affords two very convenient ſeats, where good ſaw mills may be built at the cheapeſt rate, having ſufficiency of fall, and water enough at all ſeaſons for ſeveral ſaws. The neighbouring hills are pretty well covered with yellow pine, and a good road may be made down the creek to the river in about nine miles, which will render this a valuable ſeat for a ſaw-mill, alſo a good ſettlement for a tradeſman.

For terms of ſale, and further particulars, apply to Jacob Strowd, Eſq; at Fort Penn, in Northampton county, or to the ſubſcribers, in Philadelphia.

HENRY DRINKER,
JOSEPH SWIFT,
JOHN FIELD,
CADWALLADER EVANS. } Truſtees of the eſtate of Abel James.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 15th of Sept. a bay Mare, about 14 or 15 hands high, ſuppoſed to be 6 or 7 years old, ſhod all round, a natural trotter, no white marks. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JAMES BOYD.

Eaſt Whiteland, Cheſter county.
October 1ſt, 1795. *

A valuable Eſtate for Sale.

On Monday, the 26th of October, inſtant,
At 6 o'clock in the evening,
At the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, in Second-ſtreet,
Will be Sold at Public Auction,

THAT very valuable Farm, ſituate in Montgomery county, about 22 miles from Philadelphia, and five above Norris Town. It contains 336 acres, about one third cleared, conſiſting of Meadow and arable land, the remaining two thirds wood-land, compriſing a fine body of valuable timber, many of the white oak trees exceeding three feet diameter. The ſituation is healthy and agreeable, about two miles diſtant from Schuylkill, commanding an extenſive and variegated proſpect acroſs that beautiful River, which affords a cheap water conveyance of the timber to Philadelphia. It is bounded on one ſide by the Skippack and Perquioming Creeks, on which is erected a ſaw-mill, very convenient to prepare the timber for market; of which, after preſerving an ample ſufficiency for the uſe of the Farm, a redundant ſurplus may be ſold, and the clearing of the trees, will, in certain ſpots, add conſiderably to the quantity of meadow. At preſent it is in Rent to two tenants; each having a Dwelling-Houſe, Spring-Houſe, Orchard, &c. Their times will expire 1ſt *April* next: any Perſon inclined to view the premiſes will pleaſe to enquire for Mr. Hartenſtein or Mr. Griſtock, living thereon, who will ſhew the boundaries, and give every neceſſary information.

Terms of Sale, One third Caſh—the remainder in three equal diviſions, payable in one, two and three years, with intereſt, and to be ſecured by Bond and Mortgage—or, 5 per cent. will be deducted therefrom, ſhould the Purchaſer, inſtead of taking the credit, incline to prefer prompt payment.

An indiſputable Title will be furniſhed by the Subſcriber. RICHARD RUNDLE.

October 3, 1795.

The Newtown Stage,

STARTS from Newtown every Tueſday and Friday morning at ten o'clock, and arrives at Philadelphia between three and four in the afternoon; and ſets off every Wedneſday and Saturday morning at ten o'clock from Philadelphia for Newtown. The prices for paſſengers are as follow, from Philadelphia to Four-Lanes-End, three quarters of a dollar; to Newtown, one dollar; way paſſengers, four pence per mile.

JOHN TOLBERT.

Oct. 7. 1795.

RAN-AWAY on the 10th of laſt May, a young Negro MAN, who had 5 years and ſix months to ſerve, is ſhort and thick, and has a down look, named CUFF, though he has changed his name at other times, and it is probable he may do ſo again; had on, when he went away, a white coattee and red waiſtcoat, olive coloured trowſers half worn, felt hat, and ſkipſkin ſhoes. All maſters of families are forbid to conceal, harbour or hire him, if they do they ſhall pay 3 quarters of a dollar per day, as I have to pay that to them I hire, and maſters of veſſels are forbid to hire or carry him away. Let every one act the honeſt part, and ſee a certificate of freedom before they employ a Negro. Whoever takes up ſaid Runaway, and ſecures him in the gaol of Philadelphia, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD, and reaſonable charges paid, by

* REBECCA SANDHAM.

WAS FOUND,

IN the road leading from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, three miles from Bethlehem, a GREAT COAT, partly new, mohair buttons. The owner may have it again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, paying the expence of this advertiſement.

ISAAC FREEMAN.

October 5th, 1795. §

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in London-Grove townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 22d inſtant, a dark bay MARE, three years old laſt ſpring, about fourteen and a half hands high, in good order, a natural trotter ſhod before, one of her hind feet white. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and ſecures the thief in any goal ſo that he may be dealt with as the law directs, ſhall have the above reward, or Six Dollars for the Mare, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by GEORGE PASSMORE.

N. B. The aforeſaid Mare is generally ſuppoſed to be with foal. *

Ninth Month 25, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from off the Commons of Philadelphia, about the 1ſt of July, a dark brown MARE, about 13 or 14 hands high, three years old, with a long tail and thin mane, has long ears, and had a rope round her neck. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and delivers her to the owner living in Spring-garden, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

§ JOHN CUNKEL.

From the ARGUS, printed at New-York.

ON THE TREATY.

THE DEFENCE, No. XIII.

THE fourth and fifth articles of the treaty, from ſimilarity of object, will naturally be conſidered together. The 4th, reciting a doubt, "whether the river Miſſiſippi extends ſo far north-weſtward, as to be interſected by a line drawn due weſt from the Lake of the Woods, in the manner mentioned in the treaty of peace," agrees that meaſures ſhall be taken in concert between the two governments, to make a joint ſurvey of that river, from a degree of latitude below the falls of St. Anthony, to the principal ſource or ſources thereof, and of the parts adjacent thereto, and that if in the reſult it ſhould appear that the ſaid river would not be interſected by ſuch a line as above mentioned, the two parties will proceed, by amicable negociation, to regulate the boundary line in that quarter, as well as all other points to be adjuſted between them, according to juſtice and mutual convenience, and the intent of the treaty of peace. The fifth, reciting, that doubts have ariſen, what river was truly intended under the name of the river St. Croix, mentioned in the treaty of peace, and forming a part of the boundary therein deſcribed, provides that the aſcertainment of the point ſhall be referred to three commiſſioners, to be appointed thus: one to be named by his Britannic Majeſty, another by the Preſident of the United States, with the advice and conſent of the Senate, the third by theſe two, if they can agree in the choice; but if they cannot agree, then each of them to name a perſon, and out of the perſons named, one drawn by lot in their preſence to be the third commiſſioner. Theſe commiſſioners are to meet at Halifax, with power to adjourn to any place or places they may think proper—are to be ſworn to examine and decide the queſtion according to the evidence which ſhall be laid before them by both parties; and are to pronounce their deciſion, which is to be concluſive, by a written declaration under their hands and ſeals, containing a deſcription of the river, and particularly the latitude and longitude of its mouth and of its ſource.

Theſe articles, though they have been adjuſted with critical propriety, have not eſcaped cenſure. They have even in one inſtance been ſeverely reprobated, as bringing into queſtion, things about which there was no room for any—and which a bare inſpection of the map was ſufficient to ſettle.

With regard to the Miſſiſippi, there is no ſatisfactory evidence that it has ever been explored to its ſource. It is even aſſerted, that it has never been aſcended beyond the 45th degree of north latitude, about a degree above the falls of St. Anthony. Fadeus's map, in 1793, will ſerve as a ſpecimen of the great uncertainty which attends this matter. It notes that the river had not been aſcended beyond the degree of latitude juſt mentioned, and exhibits three ſtreams, one connected with the *Marſhy Lake* in that latitude, another with the *White Bear Lake*, near the 46th degree, and the third with the *Red Lake*, in the 47th degree; denominating each of the two firſt, "the Miſſiſippi by conjecture, and the laſt *Red Lake* river, or Laboutan's Miſſiſippi,"—all of them falling conſiderably ſhort in their northern extent of the Lake of the Woods, which is placed as high as the fiftieth degree of north latitude. Thus ſtands this very clear and certain point, which we are told it was diſgraceful on the part of our envoy to have ſuffered to be brought into queſtion.

There is, however, a ſpecific topic of blame of the article, which has greater plauſibility. It is this, that it does not finally ſettle the queſtion, but refers the adjuſtment of the cloſing line to future negociation, in caſe it ſhould turn out that the river does not ſtretch far enough north to be interſected by an eaſt and weſt line from the Lake of the Woods. I anſwer, that the arrangement is preciſely ſuch as it ought to have been. It would have been premature to provide a ſubſtitute till it was aſcertained that it was neceſſary.—This could only be done by an actual ſurvey.—A ſurvey is therefore provided for, and will be made at the joint expence of the two countries.

That ſurvey will not only determine whether a ſubſtitute be requiſite or not, but it will furniſh data for judging what ſubſtitute is proper, and moſt conformable to the true intent of the treaty. Without the data which it will afford, any thing that could have been done, would have been too much a leap in the dark. National acts, eſpecially on the important ſubject of boundary, ought to be bottomed on a competent knowledge of circumſtances. It ought to be clearly underſtood how much is retained, how much is relinquiſhed. Had our envoy proceeded on a different principle, if what he had agreed to had turned out well, it would have been regarded as the lucky reſult of an act of ſupererogation. —If it had proved diſadvantageous, it would have been ſtigmatized as an act of improvidence and imprudence.

The ſtrong argument for having ſettled an alternative, is the avoiding of future diſpute. But what alternative would have been agreed upon, which might not have bred controverſy? The cloſing line muſt go directly or indirectly to the Miſſiſippi—which of the ſtreams reputed or conjectured to be ſuch, above the falls of St. Anthony, is beſt entitled to be ſo conſidered: To what known point was the line to be directed? How was that point to be dentified with adequate certainty? The difficulty of anſwering theſe queſtions will evince, that the danger of controverſy might have been encreaſed by an impatience to avoid it, and by anticipating, without the neceſſary lights, an adjuſtment which they ought to direct.

The facts, with regard to the river St. Croix, are theſe—the queſtion is, which, of two rivers, is the true St. Croix. The diſpute concerning it is as old as the French poſſeſſion of Nova Scotia. France ſet up one river; Great-Britain another. The point was undecided when the ſurrender of Nova Scotia by the former to the latter, put an end to the queſtion as between thoſe parties—It was afterwards renewed between the colonies of Nova Scotia and Maſſachuſetts Bay, which laſt, in the year 1762, appointed commiſſioners to aſcertain, in conjunction with commiſſioners which might be appointed by the province of Nova Scotia, the true river, but no final ſettlement of the matter enſued.

The treaty of peace gives us for one boundary, the river St. Croix, but without defining it. Hence it has happened, that not long after the peace was concluded, the queſtion, which had before been agitated between France and Great-Britain, and between the provinces of Maſſachuſetts and Nova Scotia, was revived between the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts and that province, and it has ever ſince continued a ſubject of debate.

A mode of ſettling the diſpute was under the conſideration of Congreſs in the year 1785, and powers were given to our then miniſter at the court of London, to adjuſt the affair, but nothing was concluded. And we learn from a letter of Mr. Jefferſon to Mr. Hammond, dated the 15th December, 1791, that it then alſo engaged the attention of our government; that the aſcertaining of the point in diſpute was deemed a matter of "preſent urgency," and that it had before been the ſubject of application from the United States, to the government of Great-Britain.

It is natural to ſuppoſe, that a diſpute of ſuch antiquity between ſuch different parties, is not without colourable foundation on either ſide: at any rate, it was eſſential to the preſervation of peace, that it ſhould be adjuſted.

If one party could not convince the other, by argument, of the ſuperior ſolidity of its pretenſions, I know of no alternative but *arbitration or war*. Will any one pretend that honor required us

in ſuch a caſe to go to war, or that the object was of a nature to make it our intereſt to refer it to that ſolemn, calamitous, and precarious iſſue? No rational man will anſwer this queſtion in the affirmative. It follows, that an arbitration was the proper courſe, and that our envoy acted rightly in acceding to this expedient. It is one, too, not without precedents among nations, tho' it were to be wiſhed, for the credit of human moderation, that they were more frequent.

Is there any good objection to the mode of the arbitration? It ſeems impoſſible that any one more fair or convenient could have been deviſed, and it is recommended by its analogy to what is common among individuals.

What the mode is, has been already detailed, and need not be repeated here. It is objected that too much has been left to chance, but no ſubſtitute has been offered, which would have been attended with leſs caſualty. The fact is, that none ſuch can be offered. Conſcious of this, thoſe who make the objection have not thought fit to give an opportunity of compariſon, by propoſing a ſubſtitute. What is left to chance? Not that there ſhall be a final deciſion; for this is moſt effectually provided for. It is not only poſitively ſtipulated that commiſſioners, with full and definitive power, ſhall be appointed, but an ultimate choice is ſecured, by referring, in the laſt reſort, to a deciſion *by lot*, what it might not be practicable to decide by agreemeet. This is the *ne plus ultra* of precaution. Is it that this reference to lot leaves it too uncertain of what character or diſpoſition the third commiſſioner may be? If this be not rather a recommendation of the fairneſs of the plan, how was it to be remedied? Could it have been expected of either of the parties, to leave the nomination to the other? Certainly not. Would it have been adviſeable to have referred the ultimate choice to ſome other ſtate or government? Where would one have been found, in the opinion of both parties, ſufficiently impartial? On which ſide would there have been the greateſt danger of a ſucceſsful employment of undue influence? is it not evident, that this expedient would have added to equal uncertainty, as to character and diſpoſition, other caſualties and more delay? Should it have been left to the two commiſſioners appointed by the parties to agree, at all events? It might have been impoſſible for them to come to an agreement, and then the whole plan of ſettlement, might have been fruſtrated. Would the ſword have been a more certain arbiter? Of all uncertain things, the iſſues of war are the moſt uncertain. What do objections of this kind prove, but that there are perſons reſolved to object at all events?

The ſubmiſſion of this queſtion to arbitration, has been repreſented as an eventual diſmemberment of empire, which, it has been ſaid, cannot rightly be agreed to, but in a caſe of extreme neceſſity. The rule of extreme neceſſity is manifeſtly only applicable to a ceſſion or relinquiſhment of a part of a country, held by a clear and acknowledged title; not to a caſe of diſputed boundary.

It would be a horrid and deſtructive principle, that nations could not terminate a diſpute, about the title to a parcel of territory, by amicable agreement, or by ſubmiſſion to arbitration as its ſubſtitute; but would be under an indiſpenſible obligation to proſecute the diſpute by arms, till real danger to the exiſtence of one of the parties ſhould juſtify, by the plea of extreme neceſſity, a ſurrender of its pretenſions.

Beſides, the terms in which writers lay down this rule, and the reaſon of it, will inſtruct us, that where it does apply, it relates not to territory as ſuch, but to thoſe who inhabit it; on the principle, that the ſocial compact entitles all the members of the ſociety to be protected and maintained by the common ſtrength in their rights and relations as members. It is underſtood, that the territories between the two rivers in diſpute are either uninhabited, or inhabited only by ſettlers under the Britiſh. If this be ſo, it obviates all ſhadow of difficulty on our ſide. But be it as it may, it would be an abuſe of the rule to oppoſe it to the amicable adjuſtment of an ancient controverſy, about the title to a particular tract of country, depending on a queſtion of fact, whether this or that river is the one truly intended by the former treaties between the parties. The queſtion is not in the caſe—Shall we cede a part of our country to another power? It is this—To whom does this tract of country truly belong? Should the weight of evidence be on the Britiſh ſide, our faith pledged by treaty, would demand from us an acquieſcence in their claim. Not being able to agree in opinion on this point, it was moſt equitable and moſt agreeable to good faith, to ſubmit it to an impartial arbitration.

It has been aſked among other things, whether the United States were competent to the adjuſtment of the matter, without the ſpecial conſent of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts. Reſerving more particular ſolution of this queſtion to a ſeparate diſcuſſion of the conſtitutionality of the treaty, I ſhall content myſelf with remarking here, that our treaty of peace with Great-Britain, by ſettling the boundaries of the United States, without the ſpecial conſent or authority of any ſtate, aſſumes the principle, that the government of the United States was of itſelf competent to the regulation of boundary with foreign powers—that the actual government of the union has even more plenary authority, with regard to treaties, than was poſſeſſed under the confederation, and that acts both of the former and of the preſent government pre-ſuppoſe the competency of the national authority to decide the queſtion in the very inſtance under conſideration. I am informed alſo, that the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts has, by repeated acts, manifeſted a correſponding ſenſe on the ſubject.

A reflection not unimportant occurs here. It was, perhaps, in another ſenſe than has been hitherto noticed, a point of prudence in both governments to refer the matter in diſpute to arbitration. If one had yielded to the pretenſions of the other it could hardly have failed to draw upon itſelf complaints and cenſures, more or leſs extenſive, from quarters immediately intereſted or affected.

CAMILLUS.

By the ſhip Hope, Capt. Haley, arrived at New-York, we have the following advices:

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Auguſt 15.

Doulce, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, announced the laſt account of the operations of the armies of the Alps, which ended to the advantage of the Republicans. He read the official letters, which were ordered to be inſerted in the Bulletin; they are to this effect, that the army of the Alps and Italy had to ſuſtain daily encounters with the Piedmonteſe and Auſtrians, who had been on all theſe occaſions worſted. In a letter from Nice, dated the 19th (Auguſt 6,) General Kellerman ſtated, that he had juſt made a third excurſion, had viſited all the poſts to the right and left, and had given freſh inſtructions to the Generals of the diviſions. He had neglected nothing to make the neceſſary diſpoſitions to harraſs an enemy ſuperior in numbers, and which threatened our troops with an immediate attack. He had announced to the ſoldiers, that he would ſoon lead them out againſt the enemy, and to this they had replied, by exclamations of joy, which teſtified their impatience. Towards the left, the enemy had obtained poſſeſſion of a few poſts, but theſe had ſince been recovered, and the enemy routed with great loſs. Another attack to the left had been ſupported by two columns of 400 men each, who had defeated the enemy, killing and wounding from 70 to 80 men, and made 34 priſoners. On the 17th, (Auguſt 4,) the Auſtrian and Piedmonteſe approached the encampment, and were repulſed with great loſs.

Auguſt 16.

A petition preſented by the Father of a Family of thirty-eight children, ſix and thirty of whom were males, requiring a place in ſome office under Government, was referred to the Committee of Succour.

BERLIN, July 22.

Every thing with us at preſent is quite tranquil, we do not apprehend that the peace of the North will be diſturbed, the accounts of that kind, which have been circulated, are totally void of foundation. M. de Frevenzein, Miniſter from Pruſſia at the court of Ruſſia, has been ſuddenly recalled.

BASLE, July 22.

Baron de Hardenberg is expected here daily, when he will immediately recommence the negociations with the French Miniſter, Barthelemie, to pave the way, as we are aſſured, to a general pacification between the Empire and France. He will proviſionally endeavour to conclude an armiſtice, or at leaſt enough to impede the further deſolations of war.

PARIS, Auguſt 9.

It is confidently ſaid, that a courier from the King of Pruſſia arrived the day before yeſterday to the committee of Public Safety, ſoliciting a ſuſpenſion of arms for the circles of the Empire. Another courier is ſaid to have arrived from Barthelemie, with propoſitions of peace made by the Emperor. It is certain that the news from Germany, the tone of the foreign Gazettes, the ſtrong wiſhes of the people, the inactivity of the war, notwithſtanding the campaign is ſo far advanced—every thing leads to hope for the ſpeedy end, upon the continent, of a war, which has coſt Europe millions of money and a million of men.

Auguſt 14.

It is reported here, as a certain piece of intelligence, that Gen. Pichegru was to croſs the Rhine yeſterday, with the whole of his army.

The King of Pruſſia is ſaid to have entered into negociations with our government, for the principality of Juliers, to which he has pretenſions, and which is comprehended in our conqueſts on the other ſide of the Rhine. Deputies from Aix la Chapelle, to whom are united the miniſters of the Dutch Republic, endeavour to throw obſtacles in the way of this negociation, alledging that the King of Pruſſia, when once in poſſeſſion of the principality of Juliers, would alſo become maſter of the navigation of the Rhine, and might throw the greateſt impediments in the way of the trade of Holland.

The number of priſoners in the different jails of this capital, amounts to 3413.

Auguſt 18.

The following is a copy of the letter which General Pichegru ſent to the Auſtrian General with the decree for the exchange of the daughter of Louis XVI.

"General,

"I have the honour to ſend you an extract from the minutes of the National Convention, ſtating, that the daughter of Louis XVI. ſhall be ſurrendered to the Auſtrian Commandant, as ſoon as the Deputies, the French Miniſter and Ambaſſador, detained in Auſtria, ſhall be reſtored to liberty.—Will you tranſmit the extract to your government, and acknowledge the receipt of it yourſelf? I entreat you to inform me if you will receive, at your advanced poſts, ſuch of your priſoners as we have, and ſuch as are infirm and ill. They ſhall be ſent to you, and by theſe means the trouble of paſſing by Switzerland will be avoided.

(Signed) PICHEGRU."

The Emperor, if we may believe letters from Manheim, refuſes to conſent to the exchange.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Auguſt 21.

PEACE WITH SPAIN.

Sieyes announced that the Committee of Public Safety had juſt received from Citizen Barthelemie, the Ambaſſador of the Republic in Switzerland a letter, ſtating, that the Chevalier d'Yriarre, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the King of Spain, had received his Catholic Majeſty's ratification of the Treaty of Peace with the French Republic.

TURIN, July 24.

The laſt accounts from the head quarters of Gen. de Vins inform us, that the armies are ſtill in the ſame poſition. The Auſtrians have, however, approached nearer to the French, a circumſtance which gives birth to frequent ſkirmiſhes. The right wing of the Imperial army has joined that of the Piedmonteſe under Gen. Colli. The line of the combined armies extends from Loano by Monte Calvo, Bardinetto to Spinerdi, St. Bernard, Rocca, Bardina, to near Ormea, where the French are in poſſeſſion of the Col. de Termes.

The French have received but ſlight reinforcements from the territory of Genoa. They direct their principal force to the Col. de Tanda, and the environs of Ormea, where Gen. Kellerman has been for ſome days.

They have alſo conſiderably ſtrengthened their poſts of Mont Dauphie, and of Col. Maurin, which gives reaſon to fear that they intend an invaſion of the Marquiſate of Saluces by the vallies of Wraita and Bellion. In conſequence, a ſtrong body of troops has been drawn from the territory of Genoa, conſiſting both of infantry and cavalry, amongſt which are the whole of the Neapolitan horſe, two diviſions of Hullans, and ſome ſquadrons of Sardinian cavalry.

The advices which we have received this day, are of a conſoling nature. They ſtate, that the whole of the allied troops have reached their deſtination, and that the reinforcements which reached the enemy, made no ſtay in this quarter, but took immediately a different direction.

WEZEL, Aug. 6.

This day paſſed by this place, thirty veſſels from Holland, which are intended to make a bridge acroſs the Rhine. The number of veſſels which the French have drawn out of Holland for this purpoſe, is about 150, beſides what is collected at Cologne. Notwithſtanding this appearance of croſſing the Rhine, there are ſtill conſiderable doubts whether the French are ſerious or not.

They have put into a ſtate of requiſition, all the waggons, proviſions, and forage, neceſſary for the army. The French have three days bread in advance, on expectation of daily croſſing the Rhine.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 18.

At the moment when every thought of any further enterpriſe againſt the coaſt of France ſeemed to be abandoned, orders are arrived here to preſs new preparations for that purpoſe with the utmoſt poſſible activity. On Friday evening 4000 men received orders to keep themſelves in readineſs for embarkation, at a moment's notice, under the orders of Major General Doyle. In the courſe of yeſterday and this day, their baggage has been embarked, together with a great number of gun carriages and other ordnance ſtores. The above troops are to embark to-morrow. Their deſtination is not known, but there ſeems to remain but little doubt, that they are deſtined for the French coaſt, or ſome of the adjacent iſlands.

Two of the four diviſions of the Cadres, which had diſembarked, and were gone into cantonments in the vicinity of Romſey, have received orders to re-embark to-morrow. The other two, which remained on board, ſailed yeſterday for Spithead, where they are immediately to be joined by the former.

The corps commanded by Major General Doyle form the van guard of Lord Moira's army, which is to embark whilſt Gen. Doyle proceeds to the place of his deſtination. Monſieur Count d'Artois ſails with the van guard, and it is for this reaſon he is gone from the Canada on board the Jaſon frigate. His eldeſt ſon, the Duke of Angouleſme, remains with Lord Moira, and is to ſail with him. It would be a difficult taſk to give you an adequate deſcription of the tender, kind, and affectionate behaviour of the Prince of Wales towards Monſieur while on board the Jaſon. The civilities and attention ſhewn by Lord Moira to the Duke d'Angouleſme, confirm the opinion at all times entertained of the noble character of this brave and generous officer.

Aug. 21. Yeſterday afternoon ſome diſpatches were received at the Admiralty from admiral Peyton, who commands in the Downs, confirming the account of the Dutch ſquadron having got into Fluſhing. Great circumſpection is uſed to prevent their getting down the Channel, which is ſuſpected to be their principal object.

LONDON, Auguſt 10.

Several regiments, forming part of Lord Moira's army, debarked from the tranſports in Southampton river on Friday laſt, and are ſince encamped on Nurſling Commons.

Auguſt 11.

From Lingen it is mentioned that the French begin to keep a ſtrict watch upon the Rhine, and neither ſuffer money or merchandize to paſs from Holland.

Auguſt 12.

The Courier Francais ſtates, that there were more than four hundred emigrants at Vannes, who were about to ſhare the fate of the unfortunate Sombreuil, the Biſhop of Dol, and thoſe who were executed with them. The ſame paper adds the following reflection.—"We diſpute not the right of government to puniſh rebels taken with arms in their hands; but we may be permitted to groan over this long effuſion of French blood, which has not ceaſed for five years, and is not like to ceaſe."

Auguſt 13.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia is ſaid to have ſignified, in very menacing terms, to the King of Pruſſia, that ſhe cannot look with indifference on the obſtacles which his Majeſty oppoſes to the arms of Auſtria.

Accounts were received at Lloyd's yeſterday evening of the ſafe arrival of the Europa and Belliqueux men of war, with the homeward bound Jamaica fleet, off the Strait at Plymouth.

Auguſt 14.

The Baſhaw of Belgrade, and his beſieger, continue their conduct in the moſt ſanguinary mode. The priſoners are inſtantly beheaded. It is probable that the fortreſs will be carried by aſſault, and general maſſacres ſatiate the fury of the beſiegers.

Auguſt 17.

The Two Friends, an American veſſel from New-York, is ſaid to bring information of a probable rupture between Spain and the United States, in conſequence of diſputes reſpecting boundaries. Our Miniſters and their flatterers would be glad to ſee Spain involved in war with any power, as a puniſhment for the unpardonable offence of making peace with the French Republic; but the American ſtates are governed with too much wiſdom, and Spain has too much need of repoſe, to make it probable that either party will think diſputes, which have ſubſiſted ever ſince the independence of the American ſtates, without producing formal hoſtilities, a ſufficient cauſe for a rupture at the preſent criſis.

Auguſt 18.

Le Cenſeur, of 74 guns, taken in the former action between Admiral Hotham and the French fleet, is coming home. La Ca Ira, taken the ſame time, is condemned as unfit for ſervice, or even to be brought home.

The Engliſh have captured, near Vado, a French ſhip, on board of which were ſeveral cheſts of jewels, eſtimated at five millions of livres, deſtined for Genoa. The Imperial privateers make prizes of every veſſel bound from that port with proviſions.

Auguſt 19.

The Paris papers of the 12th, 13th, and 14th, are ſomewhat contradictory upon the ſubject of peace. While in one place they ſpeak with their uſual confidence of peace with the Empire and the Emperor, in another they talk of General Pichegru having had poſitive orders to attempt croſſing the Rhine, on the 12th inſt. To ſuch rumours, under ſuch circumſtances, every day will naturally be giving riſe.

Auguſt 20.

An order was yeſterday ſent off expreſs for the immediate ſailing of ſome men of war, to a particular ſtation off the French coaſt, among which is the fleet of frigates, under the command of Sir S. Smith, which but a few days ſince arrived from their cruize.

Many perſons have doubted whether an embargo was laid upon ſhips bound to Spain. The fact is, that an order was ſent to the Cuſtom-houſe to ſtop all ſhips bound to the Spaniſh ports, and that the next day another was tranſmitted, permitting the ſailing of part of the ſhips.

Auguſt 21.

Yeſterday arrived the Hamburg mail, from the contents of which it appears, that the Emperor has actually opened negociations for peace; but ſtill it is evident, that his only wiſh is to conſider the States of the Empire.

It is ſaid at Ratiſbon, that Lauſanne has

been chosen by the Emperor as the place in which the Congress is to meet for the purpose of negociating peace.

Gen. Wurmser is mentioned as being appointed to the army of the Rhine.

The Emperor's decree of ratification of the conclusion, reminds us of one of Mr. Pitt's speeches. It is frothy, ambiguous and verbose, and unsays in one part, what it asserts in another.

The German States would no doubt be happy to make peace with France, upon condition of recovering all the countries which the latter have conquered; but it is very improbable that the republicans will make such a peace, without such stipulations as may prevent the Emperor from crossing the Rhine.

There are more difficulties in the way of peace between the Emperor and France, than are at first imagined. What is to become of the Netherland's, Luxembourg, &c. &c.

The unfortunate fate of the Emigrants is now too well ascertained. In official accounts published by the deputies of the Convention with the armies of the West, it is asserted, that pardon is to be extended only to those who have been forced into the service of England, or who have been dragged away from their peaceful employments in the country. But it is added that no mercy is to be shewn to any of those traitors with whom no law would permit negociation.

August 22.

On the first intelligence of the Dutch fleet being at sea, the board of admiralty sent off an express to Admiral Duncan, commander in chief of his Majesty's naval forces in the North seas, with orders to put to sea without delay, in quest of the above fleet. In consequence of which orders, Admiral Duncan sailed from Deal on Thursday morning to the northward, with the following ships:

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders,*
Venerable	74	Admiral Duncan, Captain W. Hope,
Asia	64	R. Adm. Pringle, Capt. J M'Dougall,
Leopard	50	V. Adm. Vandeput, Capt. W. Swaffield,
Jupiter	50	Lechmere,
Calcutta	54	W. Bligh,
Dedælus	32	T. Williams,
Circe	28	P. Halkett.

Black Joke Lugger.

The Russian fleet sailed at the same time, under the orders of Admiral Duncan.

Orders were likewise sent out to Portsmouth on Wednesday night, for the Mars, of 74 guns, Capt. Sir Charles Corton, and the Minotaur, of 74 guns, Captain Louis, to sail immediately from Spithead to reinforce Admiral Duncan.

We scarcely need remark, that the first shot fired on either side will be a declaration of war. We know that our fleet has orders to engage the Dutch ships should they meet them. We cannot, however, believe that the Dutch will risk an action.

Since writing the above, we learn that the Dutch fleet has returned into the port of Flushing.

By intelligence received yesterday at the Admiralty from Sir John Borlase Warren's squadron, it appears that the commodore having, on the 10th instant, detached two frigates to land a quantity of ammunition on the left banks of the Loire, destined for the royalist army of La Vendee, the Republicans marched towards the place of debarkation to oppose it. But General Charette detached against them a part of his army encamped at Machecout, which attacked the Republicans with so much gallantry, that they were entirely defeated, 200 of them killed, and the rest put to the route. The ammunition was then landed without any further opposition.

The frigates have rejoined Sir John Borlase Warren's squadron in the bay of Quiberon. The officers on board both ships speak in terms of the highest praise of the manner in which they were received by those of the royalist army.

Neither his squadron, nor that under the command of Lord Bridport, has seen an enemy's ship for many days past.

August 24.

The discussion of the new constitution of France has been finished, and the Commission of Eleven have presented a report on the mode of terminating the Revolution, which has been decreed after a discussion of two days. By this mode a jury of confidence is established for the purpose of reducing the deputies of the Convention to two thirds of the present number. These two thirds are to retain their legislative functions, and the remaining third is to consist of new members.

The Constitution is to be immediately sent to the different departments, and primary assemblies to be convoked, to give their votes either for or against the whole of the Constitution.

Negociations are carrying on with the greatest activity at Basle. Reubel, the deputy, is gone thence to assist Barthelemy.

A great force is immediately to be sent to the West-Indies. It will sail the ensuing month as early as possible, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie. One expedition is intended against the Spanish part of St. Domingo, and the remaining French possessions there: another is destined for the Leeward Islands.

Our late treaty of peace and amity with the Americans, is said to have met with the most serious animadversions from a quarter the least to be suspected, considering its uniform and implicit obedience to the will of the ministers. The East India company have taken the alarm at the article which gives the Americans a free trade to India—They contend it to be a violent infraction of their treaty with government; and have expressed their astonishment that his Majesty's ministers, without the least previous intimation to them, have at one stroke laid open their territories and their trade to the most enterprising and flourishing nation on the earth.

An order is certainly issued for every ship of the navy, fit for service, to be got ready for sea immediately; the line of battle ships in rotation.

The King of Prussia's demand upon Juliers, it has been said, cannot be complied with, without giving him a command of the Rhine, and an influence over the Dutch trade and frontiers. The western part of the Dutchy of Cleves, which the French are to restore to him, when peace shall be made in Germany, is both nearer to Holland and to the Rhine.

The Madrid Gazettee of the 28th ult. contains an account sent by the prince of Castelcranco, of an attack made by the French on the 22d of July, in the Collade of Ollaregni, in the mountains of Andia, which serves for a communication between the vallies of Araquil and Ollo, in which the French were beaten with loss, having left 60 dead on the field of battle. The Spaniards however, were roughly handled, having 30 killed, 54 wounded, 8 slightly ditto, 56 taken prisoners, and forty-two missing.

The Gazette of the 4th inst. contains a letter from Gen Urrutix, dated at the camp of Catalonia, July 27, giving an account of the Spaniards having taken by assault a post occupied by the French at Cerdanas, making the garrison and two generals prisoners, with seven pieces of artillery, without any blood shed.

NEW-YORK, October 12th.

COMMITTEE OF HEALTH.

The Committee appointed to prevent the introduction and spreading of infectious diseases in this city,

REPORT,

That eight persons have died in this city, and four at Belle-vue, of the present epidemic, since their report of last evening.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN BROOME, Chairman.
Saturday Evening, Oct. 10, 1795.

Report of Sunday Evening.

That ten persons have died in this city, and one at Belle-vue, of the present epidemic, since their report of last evening.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN BROOME, Chairman.
Sunday Evening, Oct. 11, 1795.

Philadelphia, October 14.

The Mayor of New-York, in a letter, dated the 6th instant, to the Mayor of this city, acknowledges the receipt of a draft on the Bank of New-York in his favour, for *seven thousand dollars*, to be applied to the use of the poor and distressed of that city, in their present affliction.

On Saturday last arrived here, the ship America, Captain Ewing, after a short passage from Bourdeaux. By this arrival we have late letters and papers. Extracts from which follow:—

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, dated 26th of August, by the America.

"Flour, wheat, rye, rice, &c. have fallen very much for some time, and command specie with difficulty. Our crops of grain are safe in—they are very fine in quality, and the most abundant. The Indian corn, by seasonable rains, is saved, and large quantities will be gathered, as well as potatoes which necessity has taught us to cultivate, and which are equal to those of Ireland."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bourdeaux, to his friend in this city, dated September 3, 1795.

"The 6th of the present month, will be momentous to France—On that day the Constitution, as modelled by the *present* Convention, will be submitted to, and debated by the Primary assemblies or Town Meetings throughout France and the armies, agreeably to the provision there for in the Constitution, which I send by this conveyance. The town meetings and armies, if they approve the Constitution, choose electors, who choose the Convention to adopt, amend and put in execution the Constitution.

"Since the Constitution has been framed, the Convention have passed a decree, disfranchising and declaring some of their own body, say a few individuas, ineligible, and perpetuating themselves, by declaring, that of the whole number to be chosen (five hundred which is above two thirds of the whole) shall be chosen from themselves, which (bye the bye) is within a very few of the whole body of the Convention. Such barefaced assumption to themselves of an unjust power, must be their own annihilation; they must sink under the sovereign power of the people."

Another letter from Bourdeaux, dated September 3, says.

"Every kind of subsistence is very plenty, and living is cheaper in all parts of France than in Philadelphia, excepting at Havre and Nantz, the former of which is blocked up by the English."

The following Intelligence is taken from Paris Papers to the 29th of August, received by the ship merica, Capt. Ewing.

PARIS, August 25.

Letters from Vienna say, that the Count Kaunitz, and Prince Lickenstein, have been charged by the Emperor to go to the frontiers to receive the daughter of Louis XVI. having agreed to accept the relations of the late king in exchange for the deputies.

Letters from Italy say, that a suspension of arms has taken place betwixt the armies of France and those of the King of Sardinia. According to these letters all the powers of Italy are composed in this armistice, with the exception of those countries which are under the immediate direction of the Emperor.

August 27.

We yesterday announced that Madame de Bourbon was out of prison; we now publish the liberation of Madame de Orleans, and the ci-devant Prince of Conti.

We are assured that the English have made a descent on Flushing, and that the Dutch have repulsed them.

August 29.

We learn from Basle that the work of peace was terminated; but the information was premature. It is true, however, that the negociations advance. The arrival of the Deputies Reubell and Merlin, is a proof that a finish will soon be put to the treaty.

The Chevalier d Yriarte, the Spanish Minister, labours with great ardour the pacification of the Italian States.

Our armies, it is positively said, have crossed the Rhine.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

August 26.

Doulcet. Your Committee of Public Safety recieve daily assurance that the army of Italy continues to occupy a very advantageous position, that it every day obtains success of the out-posts. On the 23d Thermidor, a small column of 1200 men made a forage into the country of the enemy; they were opposed, but they repulsed the enemy, and brought in abundance of provisions. (Applause.)

FOR SALE,

A FARM, situate on the Hartford road, about 12 miles from the city of Philadelphia, late the property of Thomas Cornog, deceased, adjoining lands of John Lindsay, Esq; Major William Brooks, and others, containing about 112 acres, 14 whereof are meadow, and more may be made at a trifling expence, a proportionable part woodland, and the remainder good arable land. On it there are a good two story stone house and kitchen, a stone spring house on a never failing spring, a frame Barn, stables, &c. and 2 small orchards. For terms apply to *Daniel Cornog*, living in Willis-town township, Chester county, or to *Nathaniel Davis*, at the sign of the White Horse, Elbow Lane, Philadelphia.

October 9, 1795. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable LOT of LAND, in Quakers town, containing one acre and a quarter, 37 miles and a half from Philadelphia, on the stage road to Bethlehem, 15 miles from the last mentioned place, and about 14 from Allen-town, whereon is erected a good square log house, 25 feet front and 27 deep, 2 stories high, with 3 rooms on each floor, and a cellar under the whole, a good kitchen and stove room adjoining said house, and a joiners shop adjoining the last mentioned building, all in good repair; there is a well of excellent water near the door a garden well pailed in, a small barn, and 10 good apple-trees, and other fruit trees; on the lot is a good shed for travellers horses, and is an excellent stand for either store or tavern, as they both have been kept on the premises for a number of years. The title is indisputable and possession will be given on the 10th day of April next. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, near the premises. ISRAEL SHAW.

N. B. The above mentioned Lot is in high cultivation, well inclosed, and in good grass.

Richland township, Bucks county,
Ninth Month 7th, 1795. ‖

To be sold at private Sale,

A Valuable *PLANTATION*, containing 92 acres of land, situate in the township of Wrights-town, in the county of Bucks, and state of Pennsylvania, 24 miles and a half from Philadelphia, and 5 from Newtown; there is a sufficient quantity of meadow, and about one third of the land timbered; the buildings consist of a two story frame house and stone kitchen, frame store-house, pork-house, and a waggon-house 25 feet square, a crib on one side, and sufficient room for granaries over head, a log barn, with sufficient stabling for the place; there is a well of water at the door, and several springs on the place; it is a very good stand for a store. Any person inclining to purchase, may have possession the first day of April next. For further information, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

RICHARD YARDLEY.

October 8, 1795. ‖

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, last night, a dark bay HORSE, about 9 years old, near 15 hands high, a natural trotter, black mane and tail, both pretty long, black legs and feet, rather long neck a few white hairs on his forehead, and a Roman nose, the off hind gambrel joint swelled, as if he had been much spavined: He carries and rides well.

The thief took off two old saddles, one lately covered with new leather, and has leather buttons instead of nails. The other has a wide tree, with a blue cloth, edged with blue binding.

TWENTY DOLLARS and reasonable charges will be paid for the horse, and TEN DOLLARS for the thief, by

JOSEPH WILSON.

Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, October 12th, 1795.

Quinton's Bridge, Salem county,
September 1, 1795.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 28th of August, a large brown HORSE, full 15 hands high, with a star in his forehead, supposed to be about nine years old. The owner is desired to come prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

* *MASKELL MILLS.*

Carpets and Carpeting,

To be Sold by

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

No. 52, Market-street,

BRUSSELS, Persia and Wilton Carpets and Carpeting, of the best qualities and newest patterns. A great variety of the Ingrain and common Scotch Carpets and Carpeting. Also a large and general assortment of other goods as usual.

N. B. To be sold, a new two story brick house, and two new two story frame buildings adjoining, and a lot of ground of one acre and eighty-five perches, with sundry improvements. For particulars enquire as above. †

October 3.

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a Precept, dated the second day of October, 1795, to me directed, from under the hands and seals of *James Biddle*, *Henry Wynkoop*, and *Francis Murray*, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other Offenders in the said county of Bucks:—

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Constables of the county of Bucks, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, will be held at Newtown, in and for the said county of Bucks, on the second day of November next, when and where they are required to be and appear in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, and other their remembrances, to do those things which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done, and also that all those who will prosecute against the prisoners in the gaol of the said county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. *JOSEPH FELL, Sheriff.*

Newtown, October 2, 1795.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of JAMES BROOKE, late of Limerick township, Montgomery county, deceased, will be exposed to PUBLICK SALE, at the House of *Philip Boyer*, Innkeeper, on *Saturday*, the 14th day of November next—A valuable *PLANTATION*, situate in the township and county aforesaid, 31 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the road leading to Reading, containing 131 acres, 30 thereof woodland, and a sufficient quantity of meadow, a good bearing orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees; there are also on the premises a large frame house, barn, smiths shop, and other out houses. Those inclined to purchase may view the Premises, by applying to JONATHAN BROOKE, residing thereon. An indisputable title, and possession will be given to the purchaser the first day of April next, by

MARY BROOKE, Executrix.
BENJAMIN BROOKE, JAMES BROOKE, } Executors.

October 12, 1795. ‖

WARNING.

WHEREAS a certain JAMES BAKER, who says he was sent from Providence, as a Missionary to the Georgia Indians, and under pretence of having been robbed at Stanton, and his horse dying at Pottsgrove, goes about the country collecting money; I think it my duty to give this public notice, that I have abundant reason to conclude he is a deceiver. *SAMUEL JONES.*

He has a remarkable blemish in his left eye, and is bald before.

THOMAS MEMMINGER.

Lower-Dublin, October 1 1795.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-away from the subscriber, living in Fairfield township, Cumberland county, West New-Jersey, on the 15th of September last, an indented servant lad, between 17 and 18 years of age, had on, when he went away, one pair of striped homespun trowsers, a shirt and a wool hat; he is a well set lad, and has lost the fore finger of his left hand, at the second joint. Whoever takes said lad, and secures him, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have the above reward. *

PHILIP WESCOTT.

October 14. †

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 2d day of August, an apprentice boy, named PETTIT BRITTON, about 20 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, light complexion, his dress can't be described, as he took all his cloaths with him. Whoever takes him up, and brings him to me shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid, by JOHN GORDON,

No. 23, North Third-street, Philadelphia.

N. B. His parents live near Morristown, East-Jersey, and it is thought he is gone that way.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, on the second instant, a brownish black HORSE, five or six years old, about 15 hands high, a small star in his forehead nearly like a C, high hip bones, and a lump on one of his hind fetlock joints, which sometimes occasions him to be lame. Whoever will deliver him to *Edward Garrigues*, No. 39, Cherry-street, shall have the above reward. *

Philadelphia, 10 mo. 1795.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, in Abington township, Montgomery county, a dark Red COW, with a white face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

EBENEZER JONES.

September 2, 1795. *

Ten Pounds Reward.

BROKE the goal of Chester county, on the 27th of this inst. two persons, one a white man committed for horse stealing, about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, fair complexion and light coloured hair, had on when he left the goal, a striped nankeen waist-coat with a white linen back, a fine shirt ruffled at the bosom, copperas and white striped trowsers, an old hat, no shoes or coat, born in the Jersey, and had lived near Woodbury, calls himself William Piercy; the other mullatto man about 5 feet seven or eight inches high, calls himself Elijah Wansley, had on a striped cotton waist-coat, a coarse shirt, blue and white striped trowsers, an old high crowned hat. had neither coat nor shoes with him, was committed for stealing sheep. Any person or persons apprehending the above described villains, and securing them in any goal in this state, so that they may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or for either of them five pounds.

THOMAS TAYLOR, Goaler.

West-Chester, Sept. 28th, 1795. †

TO BE SOLD.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Providence township, Montgomery county, on the river Schuylkill, twenty-four miles from Philadelphia and seven from Norristown; containing about 250 acres, eighty whereof are woodland, and about thirty acres meadow, and more may be made; a considerable quantity of it is watered, and water in every field, which renders it very suitable for grazing or marketing. There are on the premises a good stone dwelling-house 23 feet by 33, two rooms and an entry on the first floor, and three on the second, the stories ten feet high, a good stone spring house over an excellent spring, also a commodious new stone barn, 33 feet by 63, with stables underneath, an old orchard and a young one just beginning to bear; also a variety of pear, peach, cherry and plumb trees, and a share in a shad fishery. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

ISAAC JACOBS.

10th mo. 3d 1795. 1 mo. t. b. c. t. f..

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen on the 20th day of June last, out of the stable of the subscriber, within one mile of Brown's-ferry, on the Youghiogeny river, on the road leading from Greensborough to Washington, a dapple STALLION, with a saddle and bridle, he is about fifteen hands and an half high, three years old, his mane and tail remarkably white, bald face, and the under part of his lip white, three of his legs white up to the knees, and hoof of the off fore foot black, well made, round bodied, and of excellent spirit. The thief is supposed to be a Dutchman, who called himself John Bear, says he lived near Strasbourgh, in Lancaster county. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him so as the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges.

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, September 2d, 1795.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE plantation or tract of land situated in the township of Wrightstown, county of Bucks and state of Pennsylvania, twenty-four and an half miles from Philadelphia, and five from New-town, a very good stand for a store, and buildings sufficient for the business, a frame two story dwelling-house, and a stone kitchen, a large waggon-house 25 feet square, and log barn, with sufficient stabling for the place, with 92 acres of land, about one third woodland, the rest arable land, a sufficient quantity of meadow, a well of water near the door, and several springs on the premises; the place may be seen by appiying to the subscriber, on the premises,

RICHARD YARDLEY.

October 2d, 1795. §

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the Ridge Road, Philadelphia county, an old brindle COW, one of her hornsis remarkably crooked. The owner thereof, is desired to come, prove property, pay chsrges and take her away,

NATHAN LEVERING.

Sept. 18th, 1795. *

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber' the 18th of last May, a large red COW' with a white list on her back, white on her belly, and some ear marks. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JESSE COMLY.

September 30, 1795. §

ALL persons indebted to the estate of EDWARD BROOKS, formerly of this city, Ironmonger, but late of Mansfield township, Burlington county, New-Jersey, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; those having demands on said estate will please to render their accounts, for settlement, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN OLIVER, Bordentown, Jersey.
JOHN LOHRA, No. 42, north 3d street, Philadelphia. } Executors.

3m. §

FOR SALE,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, situate in Salem county, New-Jersey, about 28 miles from Philadelphia, 8 from Salem, and 3 from Wood's-Town, adjoining Sharp-Town. The tract contains between 5 and 600 acres of land, of which 300 are cleared upland, of an excellent soil for wheat, and divided into 26 fields, inclosed with an excellent cedar fence, set on large stones; about 50 acres of excellent meadow, and more may easily be made, having streams of water on three sides thereof, the residue is excellent woodland, consisting of oak, hickory and black walnut; it is supposed to yield from 40 to 50 cords per acre; there are on said tract 5 cedar log dwelling houses, almost new, a story and a half high, with two rooms on a floor, about 6 or 800 excellent bearing apple trees, a considerable part of which of the best grafted fruit, besides a variety of other valuable fruit trees; there is also on the premises a tide landing on Salem creek, the land is high, the neighbourhood very healthy, and the water excellent. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises, by applying to JOHN M'COLLISTER in Sharp Town, and for terms apply to WILLIAM H. TOD, No. 16, Walnut-street, Philadelphia or to SAMUEL SHARP, Franklin furnace, Sussex county.

September 25, 1795. 9w*

TO BE SOLD,

Or exchanged for GOODS,

A SMALL but valuable and highly improved PLANTATION, situate in the township of West-Caln, and county of Chester, containing about 60 acres; there are on the premises a large and commodious two story dwelling house, with a cellar underneath, and a well of excellent water at the door, a convenient barn with stabling underneath, about 40 acres arable land, a considerable part of which is limed and under clover, and seven of meadow, a thriving yonng apple orchard, and a sufficient quantity of good timber; it is in a pleasant and healthy situation, 43 miles from Philadelphia, and 23 from Lancaster, and within less than two miles of several merchant and saw mills, fulling mill and forge. For terms apply to GEORGE HARRISON, Wilmington, Delaware state, or GEORGE HARRISON, junr. on the premises.

N. B. If said Plantation is not sold before the first of November, it will be rented, or let on shares. Aug. 8, 1795. *

APPLE-TREES, &c.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public, that he has, at his Nursery, in Uwchland township, Chester county, twenty-nine miles from Philadelphia, between the Turk's Head and the Yellow Springs, a large assortment of the best grafted Apple-trees, of divers kinds, and of a large growth, as well as thriving strait stalks, fit for re-planting; he has also a large quantity of natural trees, such as would do to fill up old orchards quite out of the reach of cattle; and also Pear-trees, and May-duke Cherrry-trees, all which he will dispose of at a most reasonable rate for cash, or short credit.—Any kind of grain will be taken in payment for the same, at market-price.

The time for planting in fall, is from the middle of October, and as long as the weather permits, and the ground keeps open; in the spring, as soon as the frost is out until the middle of April. All the above kinds may be had, by applying to

§ ISRAEL MEREDITH.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber last night, two Negroe men. One named PETER, about twenty-eight years of age, five feet four or five inches high. He took with him one dark brown homespun worsted coat, white cassimer waistcoat, jean olive coloured breeches, one fine and two coarse shirts, two light brown cloth coattees, one sagathy olive coloured coattee, one pair of old calfskin shoes, one pair of new shoes hob-nailed, two pair of stockings, one pair of large plated buckles, a new white hat, and one black hat. He is remarkably clear from swearing.

The other named POMPEY, about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches high, knock-kneed, and remarkably small legs. He took with him one clouded nankeen coat, fancy pattern'd jean striped waistcoat, nankeen trowsers, a homespun sagathy coattee olive coloured, a homespun striped cloth coat half worn, one pair of cotton stockings, one pair of yarn ditto, one fine shirt, two coarse ditto, two pair of linen trowsers, two pair of hob-nailed shoes, a new black hat and an old hat, besides a variety of other cloaths not mentioned. Said POMPEY is very fond of strong drink, and when in liquor is very quarrelsome.

Whoever secures said run-aways in any gaol, so that the subscriber may get them again, shall receive the above reward, or twenty dollars for either of them, paid by

JOSEPH ELLIS.

Gloucester county, New-Jersey, September 23d, 1795. ‖ 8w.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned trusting Jane Roberts, wife of the subscriber, on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

EVAN ROBERTS.

Newtown township, Delaware county, September 28, 1795. §

By JAMES KINSEY, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of Caleb Lippincott and Jemima his wife, one of the daughters of Jacob Shinn, of the township of Springfield, county of Burlington, and state of New-Jersey, deceased, and of Benajah Butcher and Rachel his wife, another of the daughters of the same Jacob Shinn, deceased, who, each of them, claim an undivided Fifth Part of the following Tracts or Parcels of LAND, that is to say,

1st. A Tract or Piece of Land, lying, or supposed to lie, in the township of Springfield, which formerly did belong to Samuel Atkinson and Elizabeth his wife, and were granted by deed, bearing date on or about the 23d January, anno. domini 1783, to a certain Henry Lishman, in fee, and by him conveyed to the same Jacob Shinn, his heirs and assigns forever, containing, or supposed to contain, 50 acres, more or less.

2d. A Piece of Land, lying and being in the township of Northampton, and county aforesaid, on or near a lane called Gaskill's lane, containing, or supposed to contain, after deduction made for ways, 17 acres, 1 rod, and 35 perches of land, formerly conveyed to the same Jacob Shinn, in fee, by Benjamin Stockton and Hannah his wife, by their deed, dated the 24th Dember, anno. domini 1787.

3d. Twelve acres of Land, or thereabouts, being a residue and remainder of a survey of a larger tract of 63 acres of land, more or less, formerly conveyed to the same Jacob Shinn, in fee, by Abraham Hewlings, the elder, late Sheriff of Burlington county, by deed, dated on or about the 13th April, anno. domini 179 ; also a Lot of Land of about one quarter of an acre, and also a third Piece of Land, containing, or supposed to contain, 7 acres and 44 hundredths of an acre, also conveyed to same Jacob Shinn, by the same deed in fee.

4th. All these Pieces or Parcels of Land, being, or supposed to be, two in number, one of them situate on or near Gaskill's lane, in Northampton, aforesaid, and containing, or supposed to contain, 20 acres, 2 rods, and 25 perches of land, the other in Northampton, aforesaid, containing, or supposed to contain, 39 acres, 2 rods, and 18 perches of land, conveyed to the same Jacob Shinn in fee, by Ephraim Phillips, as late sheriff of Burlington county, by deed, dated 21st October, anno. domini 1775.

5th. A Tract or Parcel of Cedar Swamp, called Bard's Swamp, in Burlington county, aforesaid, containing 100 acres, more or less, one moiety whereof the said Jacob Shinn purchased of and from Job Lippincott, in fee, by deed, dated the 9th March, anno. domini 1787, the other moiety thereof the same Jacob Shinn purchased of and from Joseph Mullin, late sheriff of the county aforesaid, by deed, dated April 9th, anno. domini 1787.

6th. and lastly, Another Tract of Cedar Swamp, containing, or supposed to contain, 80 acres, lying on the south branch of the North main branch of Ancocus creek, in Northampton, aforesaid, formerly purchased by the same Jacob Shinn, in fee, of and from Robert Smith, by deed, dated 23d January, anno. domini 1748.

All which several Tracts or Parcels of Land, by the last will and testament of the same Jacob Shinn, deceased, are devised unto his daughters Hannah, Elizabeth, Jemima and Rachel, and his grandson Caleb, the son of his daughter Mary, to be equally divided between them, in fee, bearing date the 10th day of January, anno. domini 1792.

I have nominated Daniel Newbold, Stacy Biddle, and Job Moore, of the county of Burlington, aforesaid, Commissioners, to divide all the Tracts and Parcels of Land aforesaid, and their appurtenances, so as aforesaid devised by the same Jacob Shinn, in equal parts or shares. And unless proper objections shall be stated to me at my house, in the city of Burlington, on the 17th day of October next, the said Daniel Newbold, Stacy Biddle, and Job Moore, will then be appointed Commissioners to make partition of the Lands and Premises aforesaid, pursuant to an act, entituled "An "Act for the more easy partition of lands held "by coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants "in common, passed the 11th day of November, anno domini 1779.

Given under my hand, the 7th day of August, in the year of our Lord, anno domini 1795.

§ JAMES KINSEY.

An Assistant Wanted.

A MAN capable of teaching the English language grammatically, arithmetic, and can write a fair hand with ease; such a one, by applying at No. 5, Fetter Lane, alias Watkins's Alley, will hear of a vacancy in this city wherein he may be employed.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29th, 1795. ¶

The Synod of Philadelphia,

is to meet, by adjournment, in the Presbyterian Church, in the borough of York, on *Wednesday*, the 28th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Published for the information of those concerned, by

NATHANIEL IRWIN, stated Clk.

September 2, 1795.

N. B. The Printers of public Papers in Baltimore, Easton (Maryland) Lancaster, York (borough) and Carlisle, are respectfully requested to republish the above. N. I.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen last night, out of the subscriber's stable, in Upper Dublin township, Montgomery county, a light bay HORSE, 4 years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, with a star and snip, and several old scars on his back and rump, occasioned by the bite of another horse, short mane and thick tail, and trots remarkably wide behind. Any person taking up the Horse and Thief, so that the Thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or for the Horse only, Twelve Dollars, and all reasonable charges paid.

GEORGE DUNNIT.

August 19, 1795. *

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in the Neck, near Gray's woods, Philadelphia county, about the 5th of May last, a dark Brown HORSE, 3 years old, shod before, no marks. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold in 5 or 6 weeks.

THOMAS HOUGHTON.

September 29, 1795. *

Looking-Glasses, Hardware,

&c. &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front streets,

Has for Sale, a General Assortment of

LOOKING-GLASSES,
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS, &c. cwtf

NOTICE,

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Isaac Yarnall*, late of Willis-town, Chester county, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those that have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, lawfully attested, that they may be discharged.

NATHAN YARNALL,
JOSHUA YARNALL,
CALEB YARNALL. } Executors.

September 15. *

THE Copartnership of ISRAEL & STEPHEN REYNOLDS, expiring this day, by mutual consent, all those who are indebted to them, are desired to make payment; and those who have any demands against the said firm, are requested to produce their accounts to ISRAEL REYNOLDS, in whose hands the Company's Books are left to be settled.

ISRAEL REYNOLDS.
STEPHEN REYNOLDS.

West-Nottingham, 9th Month 24th, 1795. *

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Saturday, the 10th inst. from the subscriber, living in Lower Merrion township, Montgomery county, a Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, and goes by the name of CALEB BROWN, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a round face, and somewhat of a down look, a mark near one of his temples, speaks coarse, and leans forward in his walk; had on when he went away, a blue sailor jacket lined with white flannel, a linsey under jacket, striped brown linsey trowsers, Russia sheeting shirt, two pair of stockings, one pair blue, the other brown, calfskin shoes, and an old wool hat. Whoever secures said Negro in any gaol, so that his master gets him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

May 13, 1795. ctf

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

TO BE RENTED,

For a Term of Years,

A Valuable FORGE, with three fires, situate in the township of Greenwich, Sussex county, East Jersey, upon the river Muscomet. A tenant may purchase any quantity of wood within two miles. She is well manned with a valuable set of forgemen. There are on the premises, a large convenient stone dwelling house, grist-mill, smiths shop, store, and other necessary out buildings, suitable to the business.

There will also be leased with the Forge, about 100 acres of LAND, a proportionable part of which is meadow of the first quality. The demand for iron in the country is equal to the quantity manufactured at the Forge. The country is high and healthy, and supplies of provisions may be procured. She is situated within 3 miles of the river Delaware. Possession will be given on the 1st day of April, 1796. Enquire of MARTHA HUGHES, on the premises. Sept. 7, 1795. † 13w.

THE

Earthen-Ware Manufactory,

In Front-street, above Pool's Bridge, is continued in the most extensive manner.

A large Assortment of the

BEST WARE IS ON HAND,

Ready assorted in hogsheads and crates. A constant and regular Supply may be depended on at the shortest Notice.

*** Orders are received at the Manufactory or at No. 25, Arch-street. 3m

Philadelphia, July 4, 1795.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

OCTOBER, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3405.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1795.

From the ARGUS, printed at New-York.

ON THE TREATY.

THE DEFENCE, No. XIV.

THE ſixth article, ſtipulates compenſation to Britiſh creditors, for loſſes and damages, which may have been ſuſtained by them, in conſequence of certain legal impediments, which, ſince the treaty of peace with Great-Britain, are alledged to have obſtructed the recovery of debts *bona fide* contracted with them before the peace.

To a man who has a due ſenſe of the ſacred obligation of a juſt debt, a proper conception of the pernicious influence of laws, which infringe the rights of creditors, upon morals, upon the general ſecurity of property, upon public as well as private credit, upon the ſpirit and principles of good government; who has an adequate idea of the ſanctity of the national faith explicitly pledged—of the ignominy attendant upon a violation of it, in ſo delicate a particular, as that of private pecuniary contracts—of the evil tendency of a precedent of this kind, to the political and commercial intereſts of the nation generally: every law which has exiſted in this country, interfering with the recovery of the debts in queſtion, muſt have afforded matter of ſerious regret, and real affliction. To ſuch a man, it muſt be among the moſt welcome features of the preſent treaty, that it ſtipulates reparation for the injuries which laws of that deſcription may have occaſioned to individuals, and that, as far as is now practicable, it wipes away from the national reputation the ſtain which they have caſt upon it. He will regard it as a precious tribute to juſtice, and as a valuable pledge for the more ſtrict future obſervance of our public engagements; and he would deplore, as an ill-omened ſympton of the depravation of public opinion, the ſucceſs of the attempts which are making to render the article unacceptable to the people of the United States. But of this there can be no danger. The ſpontaneous ſentiments of equity, of a moral and intelligent people, will not fail to ſanction, with their approbation, a meaſure which could not have been reſiſted, without inflicting a new wound upon the honor and character of the country.

Let thoſe men who have manifeſted by their actions, a willing diſregard of their own obligations as debtors—thoſe who ſecretly hoard, or openly and unbluſhingly riot on the ſpoils of plundered creditors; let ſuch men enjoy the excluſive and undivided ſatisfaction of arranging and condemning an act of national juſtice, in which they may read the ſevereſt reproach of their iniquitous principles and guilty acquiſitions. But let not the people of America tarniſh their honor by participating in that condemnation, or by ſhielding with their favorable opinion, the meritricious apologies which are offered for the meaſures that produced the neceſſity of reparation.

The recapitulation of ſome facts will contribute to a right judgment of this part of the treaty.

It is an eſtabliſhed principle of the laws of nations, that on the return of peace between nations which have been at war, a free and undiſturbed courſe ſhall be given to the recovery of private debts on both ſides.* In conformity with this principle, the 4th article of the treaty of peace, between the United States and Great-Britain, expreſsly ſtipulates, "that creditors on either ſide ſhall meet with no lawful impediment, to the recovery of the *full value* in *ſterling money* of all *bona fide* debts theretofore contracted."

Two inſtances of the violation of this article, have been already noticed with a view to another point; one relating to certain laws of the ſtate of Virginia, paſſed prior to the peace, which for ſeveral years after it appears to have operated to prevent the legal purſuit of their claims by Britiſh creditors. Another relating to a law of the ſtate of South-Carolina, which ſuſpended the recovery of their debts for nine months, and after that period, permitted the recovery, only in four yearly inſtalments.

But theſe were not all the inſtances; there were other laws of South-Carolina, prolonging the inſtalments, and obliging the creditors to receive in payment, the property of debtors at appraiſed values; and there were laws of Rhode-Iſland, New-Jerſey, North-Carolina and Georgia, making paper money a legal tender for the debts of thoſe creditors; which it is known, ſuſtained a very great depreciation in every one of thoſe ſtates. Theſe very ſerious and compulſory interferences with the rights of the creditors, have received from DECIUS, the ſoft appellation of a modification of the recovery of Britiſh debts. Does he expect to make us believe by this ſmooth phraſe, that the right to recover the *full value* of a debt in *ſterling money* is ſatisfied by the obligation, to take as a ſubſtitute one half one third, or one fourth of the real value in paper?

It muſt neceſſarily have happened, that Britiſh creditors have ſuſtained, from the operation of the different acts alluded to loſſes more or leſs extenſive, which the mere removal, of the legal impediments that occaſioned them, could not repair. In many inſtances, the loſſes muſt have actually accrued, and taken their full effect: in others, where no proceedings may have been had, the lapſe of ſo many years muſt have created inabilities to pay, in debtors who were originally competent, and who might have been made to pay, had there been a free courſe of juſtice.

The removal of the impediments therefore, by opening of the courts of juſtice, was not an adequate ſatisfaction. It could not ſupercede the obligation of compenſation for loſſes, which had irretrievably accrued by the operation of the legal impediments, while they continued in force. The claim for this, was ſtill open on the part of Great-Britain, and ſtill to be adjuſted between the two nations.

The excuſe that theſe laws were retaliations, for prior infractions of treaty by Great-Britain, was, in no view, an anſwer to the claim.*

In the firſt place, as has already been proved, the fact of ſuch prior infractions was too doubtful to be finally inſiſted upon, and was, after a fruitleſs effort to obtain the acquieſcence of the other party, properly and neceſſarily waved; ſo that it could not ſerve as a plea againſt reparation.

In the ſecond place, if that fact had been indubitable, the ſpecies of retaliation was unwarrantable. It will be ſhewn when we come to diſcuſs the 10th article, that the debts of private individuals are in no caſe a proper object of reprifals; that, independent of treaty, the meddling with them was a violation of the public faith and integrity; and that conſequently, it was due as much to our own public faith and integrity, as to the individual who had ſuffered, to make reparation. It was an act demanded by the juſtice, probity, and magnanimity of the nation.

In the third place, it was eſſential to reciprocity in the adjuſtment of the diſputes which had exiſted concerning the treaty of peace. When we claimed the reinſtatement and execution of the article with regard to the poſts; it was juſt that we ſhould conſent to the reinſtatement and execution of the article with regard to debts. If the obſtruction of the recovery of debts was the equivalent by way of retaliation for the detention of the poſts, we could not expect to have reſtitution of the thing withheld, and to retain the equivalent for it likewiſe. The dilemma was to be content with the equivalent, and abandon the thing; or to recover the thing and abandon the equivalent: to have both was more than we could rightly pretend. The reinſtatement of the article, with regard to the debts neceſſarily included two things, the removal of legal impediments as the future recovery; compenſation for paſt loſſes by reaſon of thoſe impediments. The firſt had been effected by the new conſtitution of the United States; the laſt is promiſed by the treaty.

Did our envoy reply that the reinſtatement of the article with regard to the poſts included likewiſe compenſation for their detention? Was it an anſwer to this, deſtitute of reaſon, that our loſs by the detention of the poſts, which reſolved itſelf eſſentially into the uncertain profits of a trade that might have been carried on, admitted of no ſatisfactory rule of computation; while the principal and intereſt of private debts afforded a familiar ſtandard for the computation of loſſes upon them: that nevertheleſs, while this was the uſual, and muſt be the admitted ſtandard, it is an inadequate one in caſes where payment is protracted beyond the allowed term of credit; ſince the mere intereſt of money does not countervail among merchants, the profit of its employment in trade, and ſtill leſs the derangements of credit and fortune, which frequently reſult to creditors from procraſtinations of payment; and that the final damage to Great-Britain in theſe two particulars, for which no proviſion could be made, might well exceed any loſſes to us by the detention of the poſts?

In the laſt place, the compenſation ſtipulated was a *ſine qua non* with Great-Britain, of the ſurrender of the poſts, and the adjuſtment of the controverſy which had ſubſiſted between the two countries. The making it ſuch may be conceived to have been dictated more by the importance of the precedent, than by the quantum of the ſum in queſtion. We ſhall eaſily underſtand this, if we conſider how much the commercial capital of Great-Britain is ſpread over the world. The vaſt credits ſhe is in the habit of extending to foreign countries, renders it to her an eſſential point to protect thoſe credits by all the ſanctions in her power. She cannot forbear to contend at every hazard againſt precedents of the invaſion of the rights of her merchants, and for retribution, where any happen. Hence it is always to be expected, that ſhe will be peculiarly inflexible on this point; and that nothing ſhort of extreme neceſſity can bring her to relax in an article of policy, which, perhaps not leſs than any other, is a neceſſary prop of the whole ſyſtem of her political oeconomy.

It was, therefore, to have been foreſeen, that whenever our controverſy with Great-Britain was adjuſted, compenſation for obſtructions to the recovery of debts would make a part of the adjuſtment. The option lay between compenſation, relinquiſhment of the poſts, or war. Our envoy is entitled to the applauſe of all good men, for preferring the firſt. The extent of the compenſation can on no poſſible ſcale compare with the immenſe permanent value of the poſts, or with the expences of war. The ſphere of the interferences has been too partial to make the ſum of the compenſation, in any event, a very ſerious object, and as to war a conſcientious or virtuous mind could never endure the thoughts of ſeeing the country involved in its calamities, to get rid of an act of juſtice to individuals whoſe rights, in contempt of public faith, had been violated.

Having reviewed the general conſiderations which juſtify the ſtipulation of compenſation, it will be proper to examine if the plan upon which it is to be made is unexceptionable.

This plan contains the following features—1. The caſes provided for are thoſe, "where loſſes and damages occaſioned by the operation of lawful impediments (which ſince the peace have delayed the full recovery of Britiſh debts, *bona fide contracted before the peace, and ſtill owing to the creditors*, and have impaired and leſſened the value and ſecurity thereof) *cannot now, for whatever reaſon, be actually obtained in the ordinary courſe of juſtice.* 2. There is an expreſs exception out of this proviſion *of all the caſes* in which loſſes and damages have been occaſioned *by ſuch inſolvency of the debtors, or other cauſes, as would equally have operated to produce them, if no legal impediments had exiſted, or by the manifeſt delay, or negligence, or wilful omiſſion of the claimants.* 3. The amount of the loſſes and damages for which compenſation is to be made, is to be aſcertained by five commiſſioners, to be appointed as follows: two by his Britannic Majeſty, two by the Preſident, with the advice and conſent of the Senate, the fifth by the unanimous voice of theſe four, if they can agree, if they cannot agree, then to be taken by lot out of two perſons, one of whom to be named by the two Britiſh commiſſioners, the other by the two American commiſſioners. 4. Theſe five commiſſioners thus appointed are, before they proceed to the execution of their truſt, to take an oath for its faithful diſcharge. Three of them to conſtitute a board; but there muſt be preſent one of the two commiſſioners named on each ſide, and the fifth commiſſioner.—Deciſions to be made by majority of voices of thoſe preſent. They are firſt to meet at Philadelphia, but may adjourn from place to place as they ſee cauſe. 5. Eighteen months after the commiſſioners make a board, are aſſigned for receiving applications, but the commiſſioners in particular caſes may extend the term for any further term not exceeding ſix months. 6. The commiſſioners are empowered to take into conſideration all claims, whether of principal or intereſt, or balances of principal and intereſt, and to determine them according to the merits and circumſtances thereof, and as juſtice and equity ſhall appear to them to require—to examine perſons on oath or affirmation, and to receive in evidence depoſitions, books, papers or copies, or extracts thereof, either according to the legal forms exiſting in the two countries, or according to a mode to be deviſed by them. 7. Their award is to be concluſive; and the United States are to cauſe the ſum awarded in each caſe, to be paid in ſpecie to the creditor without deduction, and at ſuch time and place as ſhall have been awarded; but no payment to be required ſooner than twelve months, from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty.

This proviſion for aſcertaining the compenſation to be made, while it is ample, is alſo well guarded.

It is confined to debts contracted before the peace, and ſtill owing to the creditors. It embraces only the caſes of loſs or damage, in conſequence of legal impediments to the recovery of thoſe debts, which will exclude all caſes of voluntary compromiſe, and can include none where the laws have allowed a free courſe to juſtice. It can operate in no inſtance where, at preſent, *the ordinary courſe of juſtice* is competent to full relief, and the debtor is ſolvent, nor in any, where inſolvency or other cauſe would have operated to produce the loſs of damage, if no legal impediment had exiſted, or where it has been occaſioned by the wilful delay, negligence or omiſſion of the creditor.

If it be ſaid that the commiſſioners have nevertheleſs much latitude of diſcretion, and that in the exerciſe of it they may tranſgreſs the limits intended, the anſwer is, that the United States, though bound to perform what they ſtipulated with good faith, would not be bound to ſubmit to a manifeſt abuſe of authority by the commiſſioners. Should they palpably exceed their commiſſion, or abuſe their truſt, the United States may juſtifiably, though at their peril, refuſe compliance. For example, if they ſhould undertake to award upon a debt contracted ſince the peace, there could be no doubt that their award would be a nullity. So likewiſe there may be other plain caſes of miſconduct, which in honour and conſcience would exonerate the United States from performance. It is only incumbent on them to act *bona fide*, and as they act at their peril, to examine well the ſoundneſs of the ground on which they proceed.

With regard to the reference to commiſſioners to ſettle the quantum of the compenſation to be made, this courſe was dictated by the nature of the caſe. The tribunals of neither country were competent to a retroſpective adjuſtment of loſſes and damages, in many caſes which might require it. It is for this very reaſon of the incompetency of the ordinary tribunals to do complete juſtice, that a ſpecial ſtipulation of compenſation, and a ſpecial mode of obtaining it became neceſſary. In conſtituting a tribunal to liquidate the quantum of reparation in the caſe of a breach of the treaty, it was natural and juſt to deviſe one likely to be more certainly impartial than the eſtabliſhed courts of either party. Without impeaching the integrity of thoſe courts, it was morally impoſſible that they ſhould not feel a bias towards the nation to which they belonged, and for that very reaſon they were unfit arbitrators. In the caſe of the ſpoliations of our property, we ſhould undoubtedly have been unwilling to leave the adjuſtment in the laſt reſort, to the Britiſh courts; and by parity of reaſon, they could not be expected to refer the liquidation of compenſation in the caſe of the debts to our Courts. To have preſſed this, would have been to weaken our argument for a different courſe in regard to the ſpoliations. We have been puzzled to find a ſubſtantial principle of diſcrimination.

If a ſpecial and extraordinary tribunal was to be conſtituted, it was impracticable to contrive a more fair and equitable plan for it, than that which has been adopted. The remarks on the mode of determining the queſtion reſpecting the river St. Croix, apply in full force here, and would render a particular comment ſuperfluous.

To the objection of the Charleſton committee, that the article erects a tribunal unknown to our conſtitution, and transfers to commiſſioners the cognizance of matters appertaining to American courts and juries, the anſwer is ſimple and concluſive. The tribunals eſtabliſhed by the conſtitution do not contemplate a caſe between nation and nation, ariſing upon a breach of treaty, and are inadequate to the congnizance of it. Could either of them hold plea of a ſuit of Great-Britain plaintiff, againſt the United States defendant? The caſe therefore required the erection or conſtitution of a new tribunal, and it was moſt likely to promote equity, to paſs by the courts of both parties. "The ſame principle contradicts the poſition that there has been any tranſfer of juriſdiction from American courts and juries to commiſſioners. It is a queſtion not between individual and individual, or between our government and individuals, but between our government and the Britiſh government. Of courſe, one in which our courts and juries have no juriſdiction. There was a neceſſity for an extraordinary tribunal to ſupply the defect of ordinary juriſdiction, and ſo far is the article from making the tranſfer imputed to it, that it expreſsly excepts the caſes in which effectual relief can be obtained in the ordinary courſe of juſtice.

Nations acknowledging no common judge on earth, when they are willing to ſubmit the queſtions between them to a judicial deciſion, muſt of neceſſity conſtitute a ſpecial tribunal for the purpoſe. The mode by commiſſioners, as being the moſt unexceptionable, has been repeatedly adopted.

I proceed to reply to ſome other objections which have been made againſt the proviſion contained in this article.

It is charged with fixing a ſtigma on the national character, by providing reparation for an infraction, which, if it ever did exiſt, has been done away, there being now a free courſe to the recovery of Britiſh debts in the courts of the United States.

An anſwer to this objection has been anticipated by ſome obſervations heretofore made. The giving a free courſe to juſtice in favour of Britiſh creditors, which has been effected by the new conſtitution of the United States, though it obviates the future operation of legal impediments, does not retroſpectively repair the loſſes and damages which may have reſulted from their paſt operation. In this reſpect the effects continued and reparation was due. To promiſe it, could fix no ſtigma on our national character. That was done by the acts

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* *Grotius*, b. iii, c. xx. ſ. xvi.

* It may not be improper to obſerve, that this excuſe implies a palpable violation of the then conſtitution of the United States. The confederation veſted the powers of war and of treaty in the Union. It therefore lay excluſively with Congreſs to pronounce whether the treaty was or was not violated by Great-Britain, and what ſhould be the ſatisfaction. No ſtate individually had the leaſt right to meddle with the queſtion, and the having done it was a uſurpation on the conſtitutional authority of the United States.

It might be ſhewn on a ſimilar principle, that all confiſcations or ſequeſtrations of Britiſh debts, by particular ſtates, during the war, were alſo unconſtitutional.

which created the cauſe for reparation. To make it, was as far as poſſible to remove the ſtigma.

It has been ſaid, that the promiſe of compenſation produces injuſtice to thoſe ſtates which interpoſed no legal impediments to the recovery of debts, by ſaddling them with a part of the burden ariſing from the delinquencies of the tranſgreſſing States. But the burden was before aſſumed by the treaty of peace. The article of that treaty, which engaged that there ſhould be no lawful impediments to the recovery of debts, was a *guarantee* by the United States of juſtice to the Britiſh creditors. It charged them with the duty of taking care that there was no legal obſtacle to the recovery of the debts of thoſe creditors, and conſequently with a reſponſibility for any ſuch obſtacle which ſhould happen, and with the obligation of making reparations for it. We muſt therefore refer to the treaty of peace, not to the laſt treaty, the common charge which has been incurred by interference in the recovery of Britiſh debts. The latter only carries into execution the promiſe made by the former. It may be added that it is a condition of the ſocial compact, that the nation at large ſhall make retribution to foreign nations for injuries done to them by its members.

It has been obſerved, that Mr. Jefferſon has clearly ſhewn, that intereſt in caſes like that of the Britiſh debts is liable, during the period of the war, to equitable abatements and deductions; and that, therefore, the diſcretion given to the commiſſioners on this head, ought not to have been as large as it appears in the article.

Mr. Jefferſon has, no doubt, offered arguments of real weight to eſtabliſh the poſition, that judges and juries have, and exerciſe a degree of diſcretion in an article of intereſt, and that the circumſtances of our war with Britain afford ſtrong reaſons for abatements of intereſt. But it was foreign to his purpoſe, and accordingly he has not attempted to particulariſe the rules which ought to govern in the application of this principle to the variety of caſes in which the queſtion may ariſe – and he has himſelf noted, that the practice in different ſtates and in different courts, has been attended with great diverſity. Indeed, admitting the right to abate intereſt under ſpecial circumſtances, in caſes in which it is the general rule to allow it, the circumſtances of each caſe, are, perhaps, the only true criterion of the propriety of an exception. The particular nature of the contract, the circumſtances under which it was entered into, the relative ſituation of parts, the poſſibility or not of mutual acceſs; theſe and other things would guide and vary the exerciſe of the diſcretion to abate. It was, therefore, right to leave the commiſſioners, as they are left, in the ſame ſituation with judges and juries:—to act according to the true equity of the ſeveral caſes, or of the ſeveral claſſes of caſes.

Let it be remembered, that the government of Great-Britain has to conſult the intereſts and opinions of its citizens, as well as the government of the United States, thoſe of their citizens.—The only ſatisfactory courſe which the former could purſue, in reference to its merchants, was to turn over the whole queſtion of intereſt, as well as principal, to the commiſſioners. And as this was truly equitable, the government of the United States could make no well founded oppoſition to it.

CAMILLUS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 16.

An obliging correſpondent has favoured the editor with a Briſtol paper of the 29th Auguſt, received by the ſhip Portland, from which the following is extracted:

Advices of the 19th inſt. have been received from Sir John Warren; by theſe it appears, that oppoſition had been made by the Republicans to the landing of ſome ammunition from the Britiſh fleet, deſtined for the Royaliſts. Charette ſent down a detachment of 1500 of his men, who defeated the Republicans, and accompliſhed the object of the enterprize. The Republicans loſt a conſiderable number of men; the Royaliſts about 200. This is ſo far important, as it is the firſt active hoſtile operation ſince the ſham Treaty formed between the Commiſſioners of the Convention and Charette.

The object of the French is, it is ſaid, by croſſing the Rhine, to force the Emperor to enter into a negociation. His Miniſter at Baſle, the Paris papers ſay, has conſented on the part of the Emperor to the renunciation of the Netherlands, on condition that they ſhall be erected into a ſeparate ſtate.

On the 22d inſt. arrived at Vado, an Engliſh ſquadron, conſiſting of the Agamemnon, of 74 guns, four frigates, ſeveral cutters and brigs; it is deſtined to ſecond the operations of the Auſtrian army; Gen. de Vins gave a magnificent dinner to all the Engliſh naval officers.

Yeſterday advices were received at the Admiralty, from Admiral Duncan, commander in chief in the North Seas, ſtating, that on Sunday laſt he perceived the Dutch fleet, which had put into Fluſhing, ſteering for the Texel; on coming in ſight, he gave ſignal for general chace, but before any of the ſhips under his command could come up, the Dutch fleet got under their own batteries in the Texel, where they now lie. The fleet under Admiral Duncan remains on a cruiſe to the North Seas. Our Admiral could not poſitively determine the number of Dutch line of battle ſhips, but thinks there were ſeven.

From the accounts received by a French officer arrived in town from Britanny, it appears, that ſeveral of the French emigrants taken at Quiberon, have found means to eſcape, and join the Chouans, that the military commiſſion at Vannes had condemned only to one month's impriſonment, all ſuch emigrants as at the time of their emigration had not attained the 16th year of their age; which meaſure, as no extracts from the baptiſmal regiſters were required, has ſaved the lives of a great number of perſons.—Of 1000 emigrant noblemen taken priſoners at Quiberon, only 188 have been ſhot.

The army of Charette, it is ſaid, is compoſed of 30,000 men, a third of which is conſtantly on foot, whilſt the other two thirds in caſe of need can be aſſembled within 24 hours. He has a corps of cavalry well mounted and well exerciſed.

General Wurmſer is on the point of marching into the Briſgau, at the head of 70,000 men, where he will be joined by the corps of the Prince of Conde, and endeavour to penetrate into Upper Alſace. Pichegru, to oppoſe this project, has been ſtrongly reinforced by detachments from the French troops before Mentz. The remainder of this little army is kept in awe by the Imperial troops under the orders of Field Marſhal Clairfayt.

There are letters in town which poſitively aſſert that the negociation between the King of Sardinia and the French Republic is finally concluded, and Peace eſtabliſhed between theſe powers.

Yeſterday morning the emigrants from Bemeille arrived at Portſmouth, in fifty tranſports; and in the afternoon Admiral Harvey, with the Prince of Wales, Queen Charlotte, Prince Ruſſel and Colloſſus—the Jaſon and Arethuſa frigates, and 200 ſail of tranſports, with the Britiſh and emigrant corps on board, failed for the coaſt of France.

The Count d'Artois ſailed on board the Queen Charlotte.

We can now, on the moſt reſpectable authority, ſtate, that every idea of an expedition to the coaſt of France, under the command of Lord Moira, is at an end, the troops in Southampton, being under immediate orders to proceed to the Weſt-Indies; the reſignation of his Lordſhip's ſtaff is therefore to take place in a few days. Some perſons may poſſibly queſtion the neceſſity of its ever having been appointed.

We received this morning the Paris papers to the 23d and 24th inſt.

The Convention having completed the diſcuſſion upon the Conſtitution, have ordered it to be ſent to the departments and the armies by extraordinary couriers, and have publiſhed a proclamation to the people upon the ſubject.

Two new articles were added to the Conſtitution in the ſitting of the 22d. The firſt declares the houſe of a citizen to be ſacred during the night; the ſecond baniſhes the Emigrants for ever from the territories of the Republic, and confiſcates their property,

Sir John Warren is ſtill cruiſing off the bay of Quiberon, and Lord Bridport before Belle-Iſle.

In the National Convention, on the 14th inſt. Daunou, in the name of the Commiſſion of eleven, propoſed the ſecond reading of the Conſtitutional Act, which was decreed.

The Declaration of Rights in full, have been referred to the Commiſſion; the Declaration of Duties was ſeparated from it.

Leopardy moved, that of the two declarations one ſhould b made in two titles or chapters, the firſt to be the rights and the other the duties. This propoſition was decreed.

The completion of the new Conſtitution does not appear to have had any effect in re-eſtabliſhing the credit of the aſſignats; on the contrary, the Louis d'or, ſo late as the 19th, was worth at Paris 890 livres.

From "The Star," a Miniſterial paper.

WESEL, Auguſt 9.

According to all accounts, the French are poſitively determined to croſs the Rhine, in ſeveral places above and below Cologne, and ſeem only to wait for the decreaſing of the enormous height of that river at preſent. Along the banks of the Rhine, near Duſſeldorf, &c. they have erected tremendous batteries to cover this undertaking, to which pontoons and all other requiſites are in readineſs. The van guard will conſiſt of the diviſion of General Lefevre, of 14,000 men. The imperialiſts on their part, adopt all neceſſary meaſures to render that undertaking as difficult as poſſible. The threatening preparations have ſpread terror and confuſion over Duſſeldorf and its vicinity, which town is almoſt empty, a great number of inhabitants with their beſt effects having left it.—Near Coblentz it is alſo feared the French will croſs the Rhine.

Letters from Creveld ſtate, that a courier from Baſle had paſſed through that place, to carry poſitive and repeated orders to the Hague, to reſpect the goods and effects of the Stadtholder.

[*From the Courier—an Oppoſition Paper.*]

BASLE, Auguſt 8.

The Pruſſian miniſter of ſtate, Baron de Hardenberg, has had ſeveral conferences with M. Barthelemi. The imperial miniſter, Baron de Bartenſtein, is daily expected here; it is even aſſured that the plan for a general peace of the Empire, will be finiſhed in a few days, by the deputies of the ſeveral ſtates of the Empire now here.

France, it is ſaid, has inſiſted that Baſle ſhall be the place for the Congreſs for peace.

LONDON, Auguſt 28.

The fleet deſtined for the coaſt of France, our readers will ſee, by our port letters, has been put back to St. Helen's by contrary winds.

The only Britiſh troops mentioned as having ſailed with this convoy, are the 12th regiment, 78th, 1ſt battalion, made up by drafts from other regiments to 1000 each, under the command of General Doyle. It is not thought they will attempt any offenſive operation againſt the interior of France, or attempt to join the royaliſt army, but only protect the landing of the emigrants and ſtores, and endeavour to keep the communication open between the advanced poſts of the royaliſts and the ſea.

The earl of Moira's command ſeems now at an end. His ſtaff has been diſmiſſed; and Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who waited only as matter of etiquette for his Lordſhip's leaving Southampton, went down this day to take the command of the troops intended for the Weſt-Indies.

The firſt of the two mails due from Hamburgh arrived this morning, but none of the accounts from the Rhine came down ſo late as the 14th, the time fixed by the Paris accounts, for the paſſage of the Rhine having been effected. In fact, intelligence from that qnarter now reaches this country ſooner thro' Paris than by Hamburg; for accounts from the Rhine reach Paris in two days, and when the wind is fair, may be here in three days after. On ſome late occaſions we have had our Paris intelligence in leſs than two days.

An article from Weſel of the 9th, mentions that the French were only prevented from croſſing by the height of the water, a circumſtance that agrees perfectly with the Paris account, which ſtated, that ſo late as the 12th, Pichegru was prevented by the overflowing of the Rhine from croſſing that river. From this and the general complexion of our advices from the Rhine, it is therefore not impoſſible that the other part of the French accounts, that ſtated that he had effected a paſſage on the 13th, 14th, and 15th, may yet receive a confirmation.

Our advices from Dublin by this day's mail, contain an account of an alarming mutiny among ſome of the military there, which however, we are happy to ſtate, was in ſome meaſure quelled before our letters came away, but ſerious fears were entertained that it might again break out, as the men, though overpowered, were far from manifeſting a ſubmiſſive ſpirit. The particulars were detailed in a letter.

The Defenders in Ireland accumulate in numbers, are in formidable force in Roſcommon and the adjacent counties. They are extremely ſyſtematic in their proceedings, and each diviſion has regular officers, who are preferred according to their reſolution and the deſperacy of their character. They take their dead off the field and bury them; and ſuch is their ſecrecy, that government cannot diſcover who the killed are, as it might lead to the apprehenſion of their confederates.

M. de Grand Clos is arrived in town with diſpatches from General Charette, to our government. He left Bellevue, the head quarters of the General, on the 12th inſt. Several hundreds of Emigrants who had eſcaped from Quiberon to the iſle Houat, having been landed on the coaſt of Britanny by Commodore Warren, had joined Charrette before he came away.

The Treaſury papers, now, that a ſecond expedition to the coaſt of France has been reſolved upon, endeavour to amuſe the public, with an account of the vaſt force of Charette's army, and of his determination to co-operate in the moſt effectual manner with the emigrants. We have no reaſon from the accounts in the Paris papers, to believe that Charette is in great force; nay, it is even doubtful, whether he has commenced hoſtilities; but if Charette has ſo great a force as is ſtated, his exertions, it is eaſy to ſee, will be ineffectual; and the only effect that will reſult from them, will be unavailing maſſacre and bloodſhed.

Intelligence was received this morning at Lloyd's, of the capture of La Victorieuſe, national corvettee, of 12 guns and 136 men, by the Minotaur, off Fluſhing, whence ſhe ſailed two days before. This veſſel in her laſt cruize in the North Seas, captured 21 Britiſh traders, two of which ſhe ſunk.

Accounts have likewiſe been received, of the capture of La Suffiſante, national corvette, of 14 guns, and 96 men, off Dunkirk, by Admiral Duncan's ſquadron. This corvette, during her laſt cruize, captured five Britiſh veſſels.

His Majeſty, according to the letters from Weymouth, bathes almoſt every day; there are many perſons who think that it would not be unſerviceable if ſome of his miniſters were alſo to have a ducking.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 8.

According to letters from Berlin, the deciſion of the great affair, relative to Poland, will ſpeedily be accompliſhed, and it will ſoon be ſettled, what part ſhall fall to the ſhare of the court of Vienna.

PORTSMOUTH, (Eng.) Aug. 24.

Yeſterday arrived the Sea Flower, Capt. Freeman, with 23 Engliſh Nuns from Havre-de-Grace.

This morning the Betſey, Cooper, from Virginia, with proviſions for Bourdeaux, was ſtopped and ſent into this port by his Majeſty's ſhip Scipio.

The American ſhip Henrietta, of and from Philadelphia, bound to Havre, laden with proviſions, was carried into Plymouth by the cutter Spider, Auguſt 23.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at the head of Bohemia, Cecil county, Maryland, on the 9th of Auguſt laſt, a Negroe man, named NED, about forty years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a yellowiſh complexion, forward and impertinent; had on a coarſe tow linen ſhirt and trowſers, a high crown'd felt hat, and old corduroy or thick ſet waiſtcoat, a greyiſh mix'd cloth coat, and carries a large cane with a braſs head carved, and wears a belt round his waiſt, on account of the rim of his belly being broke. The above Negroe worked with Jeſſe Holt and Samuel Torrance, in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, near Mrs. Ball's tavern theſe ſix weeks paſt, and calls himſelf *Jack*; it is likely he will leave that neighbourhood and change his name again, as he was purſued in that neighbourhood on Thurſday laſt, by one of his young maſters, who got all his clothes except the above mentioned.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Negroe, and ſecures him in Philadelphia gaol, ſhall have THIRTY DOLLALS, or if brought home, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ABIGAIL RYLAND.

October 19.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Allen-town, Eaſt New-Jerſey, an apprentice lad, named John W. Jackſon, by trade a weaver, about 17 years of age, of fair complexion, light ſtrait hair, and blue eyes; had on, when he went away, a light bearſkin coat, homeſpun linen jacket and trowſers, and a wool hat. Whoever takes up ſaid lad, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES COLVIN.

June 26, 1795.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he is lurking about Queen-ſtreet, as his parents live there. All perſons are forbid to harbour him at their peril.

AUGUSTA, September 26.

Was lately killed at his houſe in South-Carolina, Robert Thomas, Eſq; one of the Senators of this ſtate in the laſt General Aſſembly; he was ſhot dead by ſome perſon unknown—but it is generally ſuppoſed his death was occaſioned by his voting for the Yazou bill, and receiving upwards of *Four Thouſand Dollars*, for that vote.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Oct. 2.

Arrived, Brig Ruſſel, Tallman, Leogane 25 days.

The ſituation of this brig is diſtreſſing, the Captain and Mate have been ill for ſome time paſt, they were very weakly manned, and to add to their misfortune, on the 27th ult. John Crowman, one of their ſailors fell off the fore topſail yard, overboard, and was loſt.

On the 30th, in the evening, the mate, Rowland Howland, died, and was laid out a corpſe upon the main deck, when the health officer ran along ſide, to viſit the brig yeſterday, the captain was then ſo weak, and ſo much reduced by the fever, that medicine was immediately ordered, and it was thought he could not ſurvive many days, if a more favourable turn, and ſtrict medical attention did not take place. There are only one man, negro man and a boy of the crew left.

October 24.

The Sacra de Familia, is a prize to the General Laveaux, bound from Guira, on the Spaniſh Main, to Cadiz. Left Guira on the 28th of Auguſt, and was taken on the 7th inſtant, to the northward of Porto-Rico.

She lies now at anchor in five fathom hole: her cargo, 42,000lbs. ſloat indigo, 350,000lbs. Carraccas cocoa, 7000lb. coffee and tar Value about 150,000 dols. firſt coſt.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.

The Brig Harriot, Captain Watſon, from Point-Petre (Guadaloupe,) has arrived at the Fort. Captain Watſon informs, that Victor Hughes employs all the ſmall faſt failing veſſels he can, for the purpoſe of tranſporting troops to St. Lucie—and that he was determined on ſurpriſing Martinique with a ſudden deſcent of 10,000 men.

SALEM, October 13.

Capt. Sage arrived on Wedneſday in 46 days from Falmouth, in Englrad, July 29, ſpoke the ſchooner John, of and from Glouceſter, Wm. Hooper, Maſter, 30 days out, all well on board—bound to Bilboa, Uſhant bearing N. E. 10 leagues. Auguſt 22, fell in with an Engliſh man of war, a two decker, with a frigate and a cutter in company. The large ſhip had in tow a ſmall brig of about 100 tons, and a fiſhing ſchooner—having hailed the latter as ſhe paſſed by, they informed that they belonged to Cape Cod. The Frigate had a large brig in tow, and the cutter a large topſail ſchooner, beſides a merchant ſhip in company—all of them ſuppoſed to be American prizes to the Engliſh cruizers—all ſteering up the Channel.

ALBANY, October 9.

The Treaty at Fort George, has broke up without coming to any iſſue on the buſineſs of its meeting. The Indians inſiſted on their claims to an extenſive tract of land in this ſtate—The real Indian title to which was extinguiſhed long before the late war by purchaſes made to the Mohawk Indians, then conſidered as the ſole proprietors of the ſoil—And it is but a very few years ſince the Indians of St. Regis, even ſuggeſted their preſent claim. The Commiſſioners would not acknowledge it in any ſenſe, but offered as a gratuity Three thouſand dollar—This they refuſed.

The Indians wrote a letter to the Preſident of the United States—and the conference ended in perfect harmony. There were about 300 Indians preſent.

NEW-YORK, October 19th.

COMMITTEE OF HEALTH

The Committee appointed to prevent the introduction and ſpreading of infectious diſeaſes in this city,

REPORT,

That ſeven perſons have died in this city of the preſent epidemic, and one at Belle-vue, ſince their report of laſt evening.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 17, 1795.

Sunday's Report.

That ſeven perſons have died in this city of the preſent epidemic, and one at Belle-vue, ſince their report of laſt evening.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

Philadelphia, October 21.

Tueſday, the 13th inſtant, being the day appointed for holding the annual election throughout this ſtate, the following gentlemen were choſen, viz.

SENATORS.

For the diſtrict compoſed of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the county of Delaware, Robert Hare.

For the diſtrict compoſed of Bucks, Cheſter and Montgomery counties, Joſeph M'Clelland.

For the diſtrict compoſed of Northampton county, &c. Robert Browne.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia city.—George Latimer, Benjamin R. Morgan, Francis Gurney, Jacob Hiltzheimer, Laurence Seckel, Robert Waln.

Philadelphia county.—Richard Tittermary, Iſaac Worrall, Blair M'Clenachen, Michael Leib, Manuel Eyre, William Leonard.

Bucks county.—John Chapman, Ralph Stover, Theophilus Foulke, and John Hulme.

Cheſter county.—Thomas Bull, Roger Kirk, Robert Frazer, Abiah Taylor, and Joſeph Pierce.

Berks county.—Paul Groſſcup, Charles Shoemaker, Baltzer Gehr, Chriſtian Lower.

Northampton county.—Joſeph Martin, Stephen Balliott, George Graff, and Abraham Backman.

Montgomery county.—Joſeph Tyſon, Cadwallader Evans, John Shoemaker, Iſaiah Davisr

Died on Monday evening laſt, at his ſeat near Norris Town, Dr. ROBERT SHANNON. He was a fond, affectionate huſband, an indulgent father, a ſincere, hoſpitable, and generous friend, a pious good man, and, as a phyſician, is a great loſs to the neighbourhood.

Extract of a letter from Preſque-Iſle, dated September 24.

"Col. Rochefontaine left this place a few days ago on his return for Philadelphia;—he has remained here until ſufficient work has been accompliſhed to ſhew his general intended plan, but there is as yet ſo much to do, and ſo few hands at work, (owing to about half the garriſon and artificers being ſick) that I doubt whether it will be finiſhed this year.

"We have not yet been viſited by either hoſtile or friendly Indians: the latter appears to regard this poſt with a jealous eye, and it is fortunate we have not been troubled with the former, as it is certainly in the power of a very ſmall party, effectually to cut off our preſent ſupplies.—In its preſent unſettled ſtate, this is a miſerable country to winter in; the wind began to blow almoſt a gale, the firſt of this month, and I believe it will continue till ſpring.—There are a few people here, chiefly from the Geneſee country, who paſs backwards and forwards between this place and Niagara: our ſupplies from that country have been ſmall indeed, and as yet, I believe they have very little to ſpare.

"Some of the people from this garriſon have viſited a few of the Indian towns belonging to the Six nations, ſituated on the lake, and have been very friendly received."

The ſhip Hannah, Captain Luke, of and from Philadelphia to the Iſle of France, was caſt away and totally loſt.

Laſt Sunday evening arrived the brig Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Maffet, from Curracoa—who informs that the negroes there had revolted, but were ſoon ſuppreſſed by the interference of the marines &c. on board two Dutch Frigates which lay in port, aided by the inhabitants: 300 of the former were killed and taken, together with their two ringleaders, previous to his ſailing. He ſays that all was tranquil, and good order perfectly reſtored in that iſland before he left it.

Eight days ago Capt. Maffet was chaſed for 6 hours by the Experiment, Naſh, of and from Bermuda, until within 2 leagues of the Light Houſe, where he hove too, and was boarded by the above privateer, the Captain of which ſtrictly examined all his papers, and afterwards politely diſmiſſed him, telling him at the ſame time, that his cruize would expire in 15 days after.

Capt. Latimer, of the ſchooner Ballahoo, 17 days from Curracoa informs that he was chaſed by an Engliſh frigate off the Capes of Virginia, for 3 hours, which could not come up with him.

CAME ſome time ago to the plantation of Thomas Bates, living in the townſhip and county of Montgomery, a ſmall red BULL, the owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Sept. 22. †

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On Tueſday, the 3d day of November next, at the Plantation late of George Riter deceaſed, which adjoins the below mentioned, and is advertiſed by his executors to be ſold at the ſame time and place.

About 100 *acres of land*, ſituate *in Whitpaine townſhip, Montgomery county*, about ſixteen miles from Philadelphia, and near the Skippack road; being a part of the eſtate of the late *James Morris, Eſq;* and of the Plantation on which he lived. There are on the premiſes *a valuable ſtone griſt-mill in complete repair*, ſupplied by a plentiful ſtream of water, a ſtone tenement near the mill, with an excellent and never-failing ſpring before the door; *about fifteen acres of good watered meadow, and twenty acres of woodland*; the remainder a good ſoil, very capable of improvement, a part of which has been highly manured; in addition to its other advantages it is within three miles of an inexhauſtible fund of limeſtone.

The ſituation is remarkably *high, healthy, agreeable*, and *in a good neighbourhood*. The terms of payment will be made known at the time and place of ſale, before which application may be made to *Joſeph Morris*, on the premiſes, or to

ANTHONY MORRIS,
No 111. Spruce-ſtreet.

N. B. A tract of land, of about 68 acres, of which a proportionable quantity is meadow and woodland, *adjoining* the above, and ſo ſituated, as to make together one compleat farm, is to be ſold on the ſame day and place, with three other adjoining tracts, by the executors of George Riter, deceaſed.

October 19, 1795.

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Millſtone, on Saturday, the 3d inſt. a Negrhe lad, named NED, about 5 feet 7 inches high, well ſet, tolerable black, ſmooth ſkin, a ſmall ſcar over one of his eyes, if attacked cloſely is apt to ſtammer in his anſwers, about 19 years old; had on, when he went away, a ſhort blue lappell'd coat with metal buttons, a brown ſhort cloth jacket, and tow ſhirt and trowſers. Alſo ran away with the above Negroe, from the ſubſcriber, in Trenton, a Negroe man, named DICK, about 28 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, tolerable black ſmooth ſkin, has a bunch of buſhy hair behind, and had his fore-top lately cut off; has ſcars on his back, having been ſeveral times flogg'd at the whipping-poſt; if attacked cloſely will ſtammer in his anſwers; had on, and took with him, an old fur hat, with a remarkable high crown and narrow brim, a blue ſurtout, and homeſpun trowſers. Whoever apprehends the above Negroes, and delivers them to ABRAHAM HUNT, at Trenton, or HENRY DISBROW, at Millſtone, Somerſet county, New-Jerſey, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, or in proportion for either of them.

N. B. From information, it is evident that ſaid Negroes, have croſſed the Delaware into Bucks county, Pennſylvania.

October 12th, 1795. *

FEVER and AGUE.

HOLME'S ſpecific drops, for the cure of Intermittents, commonly called the *Fever and Ague*.

THESE drops have ſtood the teſt of more than ten years experience, by a Surgeon of eminence, in private practice in England, and if taken according to directions have never been known to fail in the cure of the moſt obſtinate Vernal and Autumnal Intermittents, even when the uſual remedies, as the Peruvian Barks, Bitters, &c. have had no effect.

The frequency of theſe complaints in divers parts of the United States of America, has induced the proprietor (who was a pupil to the inventor a conſiderable time) to make them public, and flatters himſelf that when known, they will ſupercede moſt of the popular remedies, many of which are very precarious in the ſpeedy cure. To thoſe who doubt the efficacy of this medicine, he can refer to numbers who have lately been cured in leſs than ſeven days, in the environs of the city, as it has not in one inſtance failed to remove ſpeedily the moſt diſtreſſing ſymptoms of that troubleſome diſeaſe.

Prepared and ſold by G. Holme, at his Diſpenſary, corner of John's-ſtreet, near the Lutheran ſchool, between 2d and 3d ſtreets, and by his appointment at G. Hunters, Chemiſts, &c. South Second-ſtreet—price half a dollar each phial.

Philadelphia, 10th mo. 20th, 1795.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of *Jonathan Hallowell*, deceaſed, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, on the 19th of next month, on the premiſes,

A Valuable GRIST-MILL, and FARM of about 51 acres of land, ſituate in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, on the road leading from Eaſton to Philadelphia, one mile above the Red Lion; there are on the premiſes, a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, barn and ſtables, with a good proportion of orchard and meadow. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may apply to Thomas Lloyd, living thereon, or to the ſubſcriber, who will make known the terms of payment.

BENJAMIN LLOYD, Executor.

N. B. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 1ſt of 4th month next.

Tenth month, 16, 1795.

Ten Pounds Reward.

BROKE the goal of Cheſter county, on the 27th of this inſt. two perſons, one a white man committed for horſe ſtealing, about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, fair complexion and light coloured hair, had on when he left the goal, a ſtriped nankeen waiſt-coat with a white linen back, a fine ſhirt ruffled at the boſom, copperas and white ſtriped trowſers, an old hat, no ſhoes or coat, born in the Jerſey, and had lived near Woodbury, calls himſelf William Piercy; the other mullatto man about 5 feet ſeven or eight inches high, calls himſelf Elijah Wanſley, had on a ſtriped cotton waiſt-coat, a coarſe ſhirt, blue and white ſtriped trowſers, an old high crowned hat had neither coat nor ſhoes with him, was committed for ſtealing ſheep. Any perſon or perſons apprehending the above deſcribed villains, and ſecuring them in any goal in this ſtate, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or for either of them five pounds.

THOMAS TAYLOR, Goaler.

Weſt-Cheſter, Sept. 28th, 1795. †

TO BE SOLD.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, on the river Schuylkill, twenty-four miles from Philadelphia and ſeven from Norriſtown; containing about 250 acres, eighty whereof are woodland, and about thirty acres meadow, and more may be made; a conſiderable quantity of it is watered, and water in every field, which renders it very ſuitable for grazing or marketing. There are on the premiſes a good ſtone dwelling-houſe 23 feet by 33, two rooms and an entry on the firſt floor, and three on the ſecond, the ſtories ten feet high, a good ſtone ſpring houſe over an excellent ſpring, alſo a commodious new ſtone barn, 33 feet by 63, with ſtables underneath, an old orchard and a young one juſt beginning to bear; alſo a variety of pear, peach, cherry and plumb trees, and a ſhare in a ſhad fiſhery. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

ISAAC JACOBS.

10th mo. 3d 1795. 1 mo. t. b. c. t. f..

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE plantation or tract of land ſituated in the townſhip of Wrightstown, county of Bucks and ſtate of Pennſylvania, twenty-four and an half miles from Philadelphia, and five from New-town, a very good ſtand for a ſtore, and buildings ſufficient for the buſineſs, a frame two ſtory dwelling-houſe, and a ſtone kitchen, a large waggon-houſe 25 feet ſquare, and log barn, with ſufficient ſtabling for the place, with 92 acres of land, about one third woodland, the reſt arable land, a ſufficient quantity of meadow, a well of water near the door, and ſeveral ſprings on the premiſes; the place may be ſeen by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes,

RICHARD YARDLEY.

October 2d, 1795. §

FOR SALE,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, ſituate n Salem county, New-Jerſey, about 28 miles from Philadelphia, 8 from Salem, and 3 from Wood's-Town, adjoining Sharp-Town. The tract contains between 5 and 600 acres of land, of which 300 are cleared upland, of an excellent ſoil for wheat, and divided into 26 fields, incloſed with an excellent cedar fence, ſet on large ſtones; about 50 acres of excellent meadow, and more may eaſily be made, having ſtreams of water on three ſides thereof, the reſidue is excellent woodland, conſiſting of oak, hickory and black walnut; it is ſuppoſed to yield from 40 to 50 cords per acre; there are on ſaid tract 5 cedar log dwelling houſes, almoſt new, a ſtory and a half high, with two rooms on a floor, about 6 or 800 excellent bearing apple trees, a conſiderable part of which of the beſt grafted fruit, beſides a variety of other valuable fruit trees; there is alſo on the premiſes a tide landing on Salem creek, the land is high, the neighbourhood very healthy, and the water excellent. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes, by applying to JOHN M'COLLISTER, in Sharp Town, and for terms apply to WILLIAM H. TOD, No. 16, Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia or to SAMUEL SHARP, Franklin furnace, Suſſex county.

September 25, 1795. 9w*

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen on the 20th day of June laſt, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, within one mile of Brown's-ferry, on the Youghiogeny river, on the road leading from Greenſborough to Waſhington, a dapple STALLION, with a ſaddle and bridle, he is about fifteen hands and an half high, three years old, his mane and tail remarkably white, bald face, and the under part of his lip white, three of his legs white up to the knees, and hoof of the off fore foot black, well made, round bodied, and of excellent ſpirit. The thief is ſuppoſed to be a Dutchman, who called himſelf John Bear, ſays he lived near Straſbourgh, in Lancaſter county. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ſecures him ſo as the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

Huntingdon townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, September 2d, 1795.

Carpets and Carpeting,

To be Sold by

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

No 52, Market-ſtreet,

BRUSSELS, Perſia and Wilton Carpets and Carpeting, of the beſt qualities and neweſt patterns. A great variety of the Ingrain and common Scotch Carpets and Carpeting. Alſo a large and general aſſortment of other goods as uſual.

N. B. To be ſold, a new two ſtory brick houſe, and two new two ſtory frame buildings adjoining, and a lot of ground of one acre and eighty-five perches, with ſundry improvements. For particulars enquire as above. † October 3.

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a Precept, dated the ſecond day of October, 1795, to me directed, from under the hands and ſeals of *James Biddle*, *Henry Wynkoop*, and *Francis Murray*, Eſquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Juſtices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other Offenders in the ſaid county of Bucks:—

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners and Conſtables of the county of Bucks, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, will be held at Newtown, in and for the ſaid county of Bucks, on the ſecond day of November next, when and where they are required to be and appear in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions, and other their remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done, and alſo that all thoſe who will proſecute againſt the priſoners in the gaol of the ſaid county, be then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt. *JOSEPH FELL, Sheriff.*

Newtown, October 2, 1795.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JAMES BROOKE, late of Limerick townſhip, Montgomery county, deceaſed, will be expoſed to PUBLICK SALE, at the Houſe of *Philip Boyer*, Innkeeper, on *Saturday*, the 14th day of November next—A valuable *PLANTATION*, ſituate in the townſhip and county aforeſaid, 31 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the road leading to Reading, containing 13 acres, 30 thereof woodland, and a ſufficient quantity of meadow, a good bearing orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees; there are alſo on the premiſes a large frame houſe, barn, ſmiths ſhop, and other out houſes. Thoſe inclined to purchaſe may view the Premiſes, by applying to JONATHAN BROOKE, reſiding thereon. An indiſputable title, and poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſer the firſt day of April next, by

MARY BROOKE, Executrix.
BENJAMIN BROOKE, } Executors.
JAMES BROOKE, }

October 12, 1795. ‖

WARNING.

WHEREAS a certain JAMES BAKER, who ſays he was ſent from Providence, as a Miſſionary to the Georgia Indians, and under pretence of having been robbed at Stanton, and his horſe dying at Pottſgrove, goes about the country collecting money; I think it my duty to give this public notice, that I have abundant reaſon to conclude he is a deceiver. *SAMUEL JONES.*

He has a remarkable blemiſh in his left eye, and is bald before.

THOMAS MEMMINGER.

Lower-Dublin, October 1, 1795.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-away from the ſubſcriber, living in Fairfield townſhip, Cumberland county, Weſt New-Jerſey, on the 15th of September laſt, an indented ſervant lad, between 17 and 18 years of age, had on, when he went away, one pair of ſtriped homeſpun trowſers, a ſhirt and a wool hat; he is a well ſet lad, and has loſt the fore finger of his left hand, at the ſecond joint. Whoever takes ſaid lad and ſecures him, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have the above reward. *

PHILIP WESCOTT.

October 14. †

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on or about the 2d day of Auguſt, an apprentice boy, named PETTIT BRITTON, about 20 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, light complexion, his dreſs can't be deſcribed, as he took all his cloaths with him. Whoever takes him up, and brings him to me ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, by JOHN GORDON,

No. 23, North Third ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. His parents live near Morriſtown, Eaſt-Jerſey, and it is thought he is gone that way.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen, on the ſecond inſtant, a browniſh black HORSE, five or ſix years old, about 15 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead nearly like a C, high hip bones, and a lump on one of his hind fetlock joints, which ſometimes occaſions him to be lame. Whoever will deliver him to *Edward Carriges*, No. 39, Cherry-ſtreet, ſhall have the above reward. *

Philadelphia, 10 mo. 1795.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, ſituate on the Hartford road, about 12 miles from the city of Philadelphia, late the property of Thomas Cornog, deceaſed, adjoining lands of John Lindſay, Eſq; Major William Brooks, and others, containing about 112 acres, 14 whereof are meadow, and more may be made at a trifling expence, a proportionable part woodland, and the remainder good arable land. On it there are a good two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, a ſtone ſpring houſe on a never failing ſpring, a frame Barn, ſtables, &c. and 2 ſmall orchards. For terms apply to *Daniel Cornog*, living in Willis-town townſhip, Cheſter county, or to *Nathaniel Davis*, at the ſign of the White Horſe, Elbow Lane, Philadelphia.

October 9, 1795. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable LOT of LAND, in Quakers town, containing one acre and a quarter, 37 miles and a half from Philadelphia, on the ſtage road to Bethlehem, 15 miles from the laſt mentioned place, and about 14 from Allen-town, whereon is erected a good ſquare log houſe, 25 feet front and 27 deep, 2 ſtories high, with 3 rooms on each floor, and a cellar under the whole, a good kitchen and ſtove room adjoining ſaid houſe, and a joiners ſhop adjoining the laſt mentioned building, all in good repair; there is a well of excellent water near the door, a garden well pailed in, a ſmall barn, and 10 good apple-trees, and other fruit trees; on the lot is a good ſhed for travellers horſes, and is an excellent ſtand for either ſtore or tavern, as they both have been kept on the premiſes for a number of years. The title is indiſputable, and poſſeſſion will be given on the 10th day of April next. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes. ISRAEL SHAW.

N. B. The above mentioned Lot is in high cultivation, well incloſed, and in good graſs.

Richland townſhip, Bucks county,
Ninth Month 7th, 1795. ‖

To be ſold at private Sale,

A Valuable *PLANTATION*, containing 92 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Wrights-town, in the county of Bucks, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, 24 miles and a half from Philadelphia, and 5 from Newtown; there is a ſufficient quantity of meadow, and about one third of the land timbered; the buildings conſiſt of a two ſtory frame houſe and ſtone kitchen, frame ſtore-houſe, pork-houſe, and a waggon-houſe 25 feet ſquare, a crib on one ſide, and ſufficient room for granaries over head, a log barn, with ſufficient ſtabling for the place; there is a well of water at the door, and ſeveral ſprings on the place; it is a very good ſtand for a ſtore. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may have poſſeſſion the firſt day of April next. For further information, apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

RICHARD YARDLEY.

October 8, 1795. ‖

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, laſt night, a dark bay HORSE, about 9 years old, near 15 hands high, a natural trotter, black mane and tail, both pretty long, black legs and feet, rather long neck a few white hairs on his forehead, and a Roman noſe, the off hind gambrel joint ſwelled, as if he had been much ſpavined: He carries and rides well.

The thief took off two old ſaddles, one lately covered with new leather, and has leather buttons inſtead of nails. The other has a wide tree, with a blue cloth, edged with blue binding.

TWENTY DOLLARS and reaſonable charges will be paid for the horſe, and TEN DOLLARS for the thief, by

JOSEPH WILSON.

Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, October 12th, 1795.

Quinton's Bridge, Salem county,
September 1, 1795.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, on the 28th of Auguſt, a large brown HORSE, full 15 hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, ſuppoſed to be about nine years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. *

MASKELL MILLS.

The Newtown Stage,

STARTS from Newtown every Tueſday and Friday morning at ten o'clock, and arrives at Philadelphia between three and four in the afternoon; and ſets off every Wedneſday and Saturday morning at ten o'clock from Philadelphia for Newtown. The prices for paſſengers are as follow, from Philadelphia to Four-Lanes-End, three quarters of a dollar; to Newtown, one dollar; way paſſengers, four pence per mile.

JOHN TOLBERT.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from off the Commons of Philadelphia, about the 1ſt of July, a dark brown MARE, about 13 or 14 hands high, three years old, with a long tail and thin mane, has long ears, and had a rope round her neck. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and delivers her to the owner living in Spring-garden, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

§ JOHN CUNKEL.

A valuable Eſtate for Sale.

On Monday, the 26th of October, inſtan
At 6 o'clock in the evening,
At the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, in Second-ſtreet,
Will be Sold at Public auction,

THAT very valuable Farm, ſituate in Montgomery county, about 22 miles from Philadelphia, and five above Norris Town. It contains 336 acres, about one third cleared, conſiſting of Meadow and arable land; the remaining two thirds wood-land, compriſing a fine body of valuable timber, many of the white oak trees exceeding three feet diameter. The ſituation is healthy and agreeable, about two miles diſtant from Schuylkill, commanding an extenſive and variegated proſpect acroſs that beautiful River, which affords a cheap ater conveyance of the timber to Philadelphia. It is bounded on one ſide by the Skippack and Perquioming Creeks, on which is erected a ſaw-mill, very convenient to prepare the timber for market; of which, after preſerving an ample ſufficiency for the uſe of the Farm, a redundant ſurplus may be ſold, and the clearing of the trees, will, in certain ſpots, add conſiderably to the quantity of meadow. At preſent it is in Rent to two tenants; each having a Dwelling-Houſe, Spring-Houſe, Orchard, &c. Their times will expire 1ſt *April* next: any Perſon inclined to view the premiſes will pleaſe to enquire for Mr. Hartenſtein or Mr. Griſtock, living thereon, who will ſhew the boundaries, and give every neceſſary information.

Terms of Sale, One third Caſh—the remainder in three equal diviſions, payable in one, two and three years, with intereſt, and to be ſecured by Bond and Mortgage—or, 5 per cent. will be deducted therefrom, ſhould the Purchaſer, inſtead of taking the credit, incline to prefer prompt payment.

An indiſputable Title will be furniſhed by the Subſcriber. RICHARD RUNDLE.

October 3, 1795.

RAN-AWAY on the 10th of laſt May, a young Negro MAN, who had 5 years and ſix months to ſerve, is ſhort and thick, and has a down look, named CUFF, though he has changed his name at other times, and it is probable he may do ſo again; had on, when he went away, a white coattee and red waiſtcoat, olive coloured trowſers half worn, felt hat, and ſkipſkin ſhoes. All maſters of families are forbid to conceal, harbour or hire him, if they do they ſhall pay 3 quarters of a dollar per day, as I have to pay that to them I hire, and maſters of veſſels are forbid to hire or carry him away. Let every one act the honeſt part, and ſee a certificate of freedom before they employ a Negro. Whoever takes up ſaid Runaway, and ſecures him in the gaol of Philadelphia, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD, and reaſonable charges paid, by

* REBECCA SANDHAM.

WAS FOUND,

IN the road leading from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, three miles from Bethlehem, a GREAT COAT, partly new, mohair buttons. The owner may have it again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, paying the expence of this advertiſement.

ISAAC FREEMAN.

October 5th, 1795. §

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in London-Grove townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 22d inſtant, a dark bay MARE, three years old laſt ſpring, about fourteen and a half hands high, in good order, a natural trotter ſhod before, one of her hind feet white. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and ſecures the thief in any goal ſo that he may be dealt with as the law directs, ſhall have the above reward, or Six Dollars for the Mare, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by GEORGE PASSMORE.

N B. The aforeſaid Mare is generally ſuppoſed to be with foal. *

Ninth Month 25, 1795.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 15th of Sept. a bay Mare, about 14 or 15 hands high, ſuppoſed to be 6 or 7 years old, ſhod all round, a natural trotter, no white marks. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JAMES BOYD.

Eaſt Whiteland, Cheſter county.

October 1ſt, 1795. *

TO BE RENTED,

For a Term of Years,

A Valuable FORGE, with three fires, ſituate in the townſhip of Greenwich, Suſſex county, Eaſt Jerſey, upon the river Muſcomet. A tenant may purchaſe any quantity of wood within two miles. She is well manned with a valuable ſet of forgemen. There are on the premiſes, a large convenient ſtone dwelling houſe, griſt-mill, ſmiths ſhop, ſtore, and other neceſſary out buildings, ſuitable to the buſineſs.

There will alſo be leaſed with the Forge, about 100 acres of LAND, a proportionable part of which is meadow of the firſt quality. The demand for iron in the country is equal to the quantity manufactured at the Forge. The country is high and healthy, and ſupplies of proviſions may be procured. She is ſituated within 3 miles of the river Delaware. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 1ſt day of April, 1796. Enquire of MARTHA HUGHES, on the premiſes. Sept. 7, 1795. † 13w.

TO BE SOLD,

The following Tracts of Land,

ſituate in the county of Northampton, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, part of the eſtate of ABEL JAMES, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed.

No. 1. ONE Tract of Patented Land, generally known by the name of Ruliff's place, containing 1096 and one quarter acres, and allowance, ſituate on Sambo creek, on the great road leading from the Wind Gap, by Fort Penn, to the upper parts of Northampton county, and within 3 or 4 miles of the river Delaware. On this tract is plenty of limeſtone, about 300 acres of very rich bottom meadow may be made on the creek, and about fifty acres more of watered meadow, of an excellent quality, on the different branches. At leaſt 300 acres of good plow-land might be cleared; the bottoms are heavily timbered with fine white oak, aſh, poplar, &c. which, as it is ſituate near the river, muſt, in a ſhort time, become valuable. There is a conſiderable quantity of land cleared, on which are erected three tenements, one of which, where Jacob Poſte has lived for ſeveral years, is large and commodious. It is within 3 miles of a good merchant and ſaw mill, and about 30 miles from Bethlehem. The chief of the lands ſurrounding this tract, being too ſtony for cultivation, will afford an extenſive range for paſture, in the ſummer ſeaſon, for great numbers of cattle, which muſt render it very valuable for a grazing farm, as well as for raiſing of grain.

No. 2. One Tract of Patented Land, containing 208 and one quarter acres, and allowance, ſituate on Jones's creek, on both ſides of General Sullivan's road to Wyoming, in the gap of what is called the Second mountain, and by the eaſtern foot of Pocon's Nob, about 9 miles from Colonel Jacob Strowd's, at Fort Penn. This is a very valuable piece of excellent bottom, the lines being run in ſuch a manner as to take in little broken land; at leaſt 170 acres are very good, 120 of which may be made good watered meadow; Jones's creek runs through it, a fine large ſtream, and affords convenience for one or more good mills, well timbered, near 30 acres cleared, which may be eaſily converted into good meadow. As the great road from the Wind Gap to Wyoming runs through this tract, and as it is ſo well furniſhed with meadow ground and convenience for mills, it muſt be a good ſtand for a tavern, ſtore, or other public buſineſs, about 12 miles from the river Delaware, and 30 miles from Bethlehem.

No. 3. One Tract of Patented Land, containing 371 and a half acres, and allowance, ſituate on the weſt branch of Broadhead's creek, in a gap of the Second Mountain about 4 miles north-eaſt of John Learn's, at Pocono, and 5 miles above Hillborne's ſaw mill; the lines are ſo run as to include little broken land, the chief part of it is level and clear of ſtones, of an excellent rich ſoil, and well timbered, about three hundred acres may be called extraordinary good, two hundred acres whereof will make the beſt of watered meadow, and the other good plough land. The creek is ſufficient for one or more mills; the lands adjoining this tract are chiefly broken and hilly, but will always afford plenty of paſture for great numbers of cattle in the ſummer ſeaſon; it is about twelve miles from the river Delaware, to which a good road may be made along the creek. This tract, if well improved, it is thought would be as valuable as any tract of the ſize on that ſide of the mountain.

No. 4. One ſmall tract of patented land, containing 36 acres, ſituate in the bend of the weſt branch of Broadhead's creek, about 2 miles above Hillborne's ſaw mill; it is a good rich piece of level bottom, the lower half of which is a fine white pine ſwamp, the other timbered with oak, eaſy clearing, and well ſuited either for meadow or plough-land. The creek alſo affords two very convenient ſeats, where good ſaw mills may be built at the cheapeſt rate, having ſufficiency of fall, and water enough at all ſeaſons for ſeveral ſaws. The neighbouring hills are pretty well covered with yellow pine, and a good road may be made down the creek to the river in about nine miles, which will render this a valuable ſeat for a ſaw-mill, alſo a good ſettlement for a tradeſman.

For terms of ſale, and further particulars, apply to Jacob Strowd, Eſq; at Fort Penn, in Northampton county, or to the ſubſcribers, in Philadelphia.

HENRY DRINKER,
JOSEPH SWIFT,
JOHN FIELD,
CADWALLADER EVANS. } Truſtees of the eſtate of Abel James.

ALL perſons are hereby forewarned truſting Jane Roberts, wife of the ſubſcriber, on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

EVAN ROBERTS.

Newtown townſhip, Delaware county, September 28, 1795. §

CAME to the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in the Neck, near Gray's woods, Philadelphia county, about the 5th of May laſt, a dark Brown HORSE, 3 years old, ſhod before, no marks. The owner is deſired to come, prove property pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold in 5 or 6 weeks.

THOMAS HOUGHTON.

September 29, 1795. *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

OCTOBER, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3406.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1795.

From the ARGUS, printed at New-York.

ON THE TREATY.

THE DEFENCE, No. XV.

IT is the buſineſs of the ſeventh article of the treaty, to provide for two objects: one, compenſation to our citizens for injuries to their property, by irregular or illegal captures or condemnations; the other, compenſation to Britiſh citizens, for captures of their property, within the limits and juriſdiction of the United States, or elſewhere, by veſſels originally armed in our ports, *in the caſes in which the captured property having come within our poſts and power, there was a neglect to make reſtitution.*

The firſt object is thus provided for: 1. It is agreed, that in all caſes of irregular or illegal captures, or condemnations of the veſſels and other property, of citizens of the United States, under colour of authority, or commiſſions from his Britannic majeſty, in which adequate compenſation for the loſſes and damages ſuſtained, cannot, for whatever reaſon, be actually obtained in the ordinary courſe of juſtice, full and complete compenſation for the ſame will be made, by the Britiſh government, to the claimants; except where the loſs or damage may have been occaſioned by the manifeſt delay, or negligence or wilful omiſſion of thoſe claimants. 2. The amount of the loſſes and damages, to be compenſated, is to be aſcertained by five commiſſioners, who are to be appointed in exactly the ſame manner as thoſe for liquidating the compenſation to Britiſh creditors. 3. Theſe commiſſioners are to take a ſimilar oath, and to exerciſe ſimilar powers, for the inveſtigation of claims with thoſe other commiſſioners, and they are to decide according to the merits of the ſeveral caſes and to juſtice, equity, and the laws of nations. 4. The ſame term of eighteen months is allowed for the reception of claims, with a like diſcretion, to extend the term as in the caſe of Britiſh debts. 5. The award of theſe commiſſioners, or of three of them, under the like guards as in that caſe, is to be final and concluſive, both as to the juſtice of the claim and the amount of the compenſation. And, laſtly, his Britannic majeſty is to cauſe the compenſation awarded, to be paid to the claimants in ſpecie, without deduction, at ſuch times and places, and upon the condition of ſuch releaſes or aſſignments, as the commiſſioners ſhall preſcribe.

Mutually and diſpaſſionately examined, it is impoſſible not to be convinced, that this proviſion is ample and ought to be ſatisfactory. The courſe of the diſcuſſion will exhibit various proofs of the diſingenuouſneſs of the clamours againſt it, but it will be pertinent to introduce here, one or two ſamples of it.

It has been alledged, that while the article preceding and this article, provide effectually for every demand of Great-Britain againſt the United States, the proviſion for this important and urgent claim of ours, is neither explicit, nor efficient, nor co-extenſive with the object, nor bears any proportion to the *ſummary method*, adopted for the ſatisfying of Britiſh claims.

This ſuggeſtion is every way unfortunate.—The plan for ſatisfying our claim, except as to the deſcription of the ſubject, which varies with it, is an exact copy of that, for making compenſation to Britiſh creditors. Whoever will take the pains to compare, will find, that in the leading points, literal conformity is ſtudied, and that in others, the proviſions are aſſimilated by direct references; and will diſcover alſo, this important diſtinction, in favour of the efficiency and ſummarineſs of the proviſion for our claim—that while the commiſſioners are expreſsly reſtricted from awarding payment to Britiſh creditors, to be made ſooner than one year after the exchange of ratifications of the treaty, they are free to award it, to be made the very day of their deciſion, for the ſpoliations of our property. As to compenſation for Britiſh property, captured within our limits, or by veſſels originally armed in our ports, and not reſtored, which is the only other Britiſh claim that has been provided for, it happens that this, forming a part of the very article we are conſidering, is ſubmitted to the identical mode of relief, which is inſtituted for making ſatisfaction to us.

So far then is it from being true, that a compariſon of the modes of redreſs, provided by the treaty, for the complaints of the reſpective parties, turns to our diſadvantage, that the real ſtate of the caſe exhibits a ſubſtantial ſimilitude, with only one material difference, and that in our favor; and, that a ſtrong argument for the equity of the proviſion on each ſide, is to be drawn from their cloſe reſemblance of each other.

The other ſuggeſtion alluded, to, and which has been ſhameleſsly reiterated, is that Denmark and Sweden, by purſuing a more ſpirited conduct, had obtained better terms than the United States. It is even pretended, that one or both of them, had actually received from Great-Britain, a groſs ſum on account—in anticipation of an ultimate liquidation. In my ſecond number, the erroneouſneſs of the ſuppoſition, that thoſe powers had obtained more than the United States was intimated, but the ſubſequent repetition of the idea, more covertly in print, and very openly and confidently in converſation, renders expedient an explicit and peremptory denial of the fact. There never has appeared a particle of evidence to ſupport it, and after challenging the aſſerters of it, to produce their proof, I aver, that careful enquiry at ſources of information, at leaſt as direct and authentic as their's, has ſatisfied me, that the ſuggeſtion is wholly unfounded, and that at the time of the concluſion of our treaty with Great-Britain, both Denmark and Sweden were behind us, in the effect of their meaſures for obtaining reparation.

What are we to think of attempts like theſe, to dupe and irritate the public mind? will any prudent citizen ſtill conſent to follow ſuch blind or ſuch treacherous guides?

Let us now, under the influence of calm and candid temper, without which truth eludes our reſearches, by a cloſe ſcrutiny of the proviſion, ſatisfy yourſelves whether it be not really a reaſonable and proper one. But previous to this it is requiſite to advert to a collateral meaſure which was alſo a fruit of the miſſion to Great-Britain, and which ought to be taken in conjunction with the ſtipulations of this article. I refer to the order of the Britiſh king in council, of the 6th of Auguſt, 1794, by which order, the door before ſhut by lapſe of time, is opened to appeals from the Britiſh Weſt-India courts of admiralty, to be brought at any time which ſhall be judged reaſonable by the Lords commiſſioners of appeals in prize cauſes. This of itſelf was no inconſiderable ſtep towards the redreſs of our grievances, and it may be hoped, that with the aid which the government of the United States has given to facilitate appeals, much relief may enſue from this meaſure. It will not be wonderful if it ſhould comport with the pride and policy of the Britiſh government, by promoting juſtice in their courts, to leave as little as poſſible to be done by the commiſſioners.

I proceed now to examine the characteriſtics of the ſupplementary proviſion made by the article in connection with the objections to it.

It admits fully and explicitly the principle, that compenſation is to be made for the loſſes and damages ſuſtained by our citizens, by irregular or illegal captures, of condemnations of their veſſels and other property, under colour of authority (which includes governmental orders and inſtructions) or of commiſſions of his Britannic majeſty. It is to be obſerved, that the cauſes of the loſſes and damages are mentioned in the diſjunctive, "captures or condemnations;" ſo that damages by captures, which were not followed by condemnations, are provided for as well as thoſe where condemnations did follow.

A cavil has been raiſed on the meaning of the word, colour, which it is pretended would not reach the caſes deſigned to be entraced, becauſe the ſpoliations complained of were made, not merely by *colour*, but actually by *virtue* of inſtructions from the Britiſh government.

For the very reaſon, that this ſubtil and artificial meaning aſcribed to the term, would tend to defeat the manifeſt general intent of the main proviſion of the article, which is plainly to give reparation for irregular or illegal captures or condemnations of American property, contrary to the laws of nations—that meaning muſt be deemed inadmiſſible.

But in fact, the expreſſion is the moſt accurate that could have been uſed, to ſignify the real intent of the article. When we ſay a thing was done by colour of an authority or commiſſion, we mean one of three things; that it was done on the pretence of a *ſufficient* authority or commiſſion *not validly* imparted, or on the pretence of *ſuch* an authority or commiſſion *validly* imparted but *abuſed* or *miſapplied*, or on the pretence of an *inſufficient* authority or commiſſion regularly, as to form, imparted and exerciſed. It denotes a defect of rightful and juſt authority, whether emanating from a wrong ſource, or improperly from a right ſource; whereas the phraſe "by virtue of" is moſt properly applicable to the valid exerciſe of a valid authority.—But the two phraſes are not unfrequently uſed as ſynonimous. Thus, in a proclamation of the Britiſh king, of the 25th of May, 1792, he among other things forbids all his ſubjects, by *virtue* or under *colour* of any foreign commiſſion or letters of reprizals to diſturb, infeſt, or damage the ſubjects of France.

In whoſe mouths does the article put the expreſſion? In thoſe of citizens of the United States? What muſt they be preſumed to have meant? Clearly this; that by colour of inſtructions or commiſſions of his Britannic majeſty, either exerciſed erroneouſly, or iſſued erroneouſly, as being contrary to the laws of nations; the citizens of the United States had ſuffered loſs and damage by irregular or illegal captures or condemnations of their property. What is the ſtandard appealed to, to decide the irregularity or illegality to be redreſſed? Expreſsly the laws of nations.—The commiſſioners are to decide "according to the merits of the ſeveral caſes, to juſtice, equity, and the *laws of nations.*" Wherever theſe laws are received and practiſed among nations, pronounce a capture or condemnation of neutral property to have been irregular or illegal, though by colour of an authority or commiſſion of his Britannic majeſty, it would be the duty of the commiſſioners to award compenſation.

The criticiſm however fails on its own principle, when teſted by the fact. The great ſource of grievance intended to be redreſſed by the article, proceeded from the inſtruction of the 6th of November, 1793.—That inſtruction directs the commanders of ſhips of war and privateers, to ſtop and detain all ſhips laden with goods, the produce of any colony belonging to France, or carrying proviſions and other ſupplies for the uſe of ſuch colony, and to bring the ſame with their cargoes to *legal adjudication* in the Britiſh courts of admiralty. Theſe terms "*legal adjudication*" were certainly not equivalent, upon any rational conſtruction, to *condemnation*. Adjudication means ſimply a judicial deciſion, which might be either to acquit or condemn. Yet the Britiſh Weſt-India courts of admiralty appear to have generally acted upon the term as ſynonimous with condemnation. In doing this, they may be truly ſaid, even in the ſenſe of the objection, to have acted by colour only of the inſtruction.

The Britiſh cabinet have diſavowed this conſtruction of the Weſt-India courts, and have, as we have ſeen by a ſpecial act of interference, opened a door which was before ſhut to a reverſal of their ſentences, by appeal to the courts in England. We find alſo that the term adjudication is uſed in the XVIIth article of our late treaty as ſynonimous, only with judicial deciſion, according to its true import. This, if any thing were wanting, would render it impoſſible for the commiſſioners to refuſe redreſs on the ground of the condemnation, if otherwiſe illegal, being warranted by the pretended ſenſe of the words legal adjudication. But in reality, as before obſerved, their commiſſion will be to award compenſation in all caſes in which they are of opinion, that according to the eſtabliſhed laws of nations, captures or condemnations were irregular or illegal, however otherwiſe authoriſed; and this in contempt of the quibbling criticiſm which has been ſo cunningly deviſed.

2dly. The proviſion under conſideration, obliges the Britiſh government, in all caſes of illegal captures or condemnations, in which adequate compenſation cannot, for whatever reaſon, be actually had in the ordinary courſe of juſtice, to make full and complete compenſation to the claimants, which is to be paid in ſpecie to themſelves, without deduction, at ſuch times and places as ſhall be awarded.

They are not ſent for redreſs to the captors, or obliged to take any circuitous courſe for their payment, but are to receive it immediately from the treaſury of Great-Britain.

3dly. The amount of the compenſation in each caſe is to be fixed by five commiſſioners, two appointed by the United States, two by Great Britain; the fifth by theſe four, or in caſe of diſagreement, by lot. Theſe commiſſioners to meet and act in London.

It ſeems impoſſible, as has been obſerved and ſhewn in the analagous caſes, to imagine a plan for organizing a tribunal more completely equitable and impartial than this; while it is the exact counterpart of the one, which is to decide on the claims of Britiſh creditors. Could it have been believed that ſo palpable an error could have been impoſed on a town meeting in the face of ſo plain a proviſion, as to induce it to charge againſt this article, that in a national concern of the United States, redreſs was left to Britiſh Courts of Admiralty? Yet, ſtrange as it may appear, this did happen even in the truly enlightened town of Boſton. The juſt pride of that town will not quickly forget that it has been ſo compromitted.

The truth is, that according to the common uſage of nations, the Courts of Admiralty of the belligerent parties, are the channel through which the redreſs of injuries to neutrals is ſought. But Great-Britain has been brought to agree to refer all the caſes in which juſtice cannot be obtained through thoſe channels, to an extraordinary tribunal; in other words, to arbitrators mutually appointed.

It is here that we find the reparation of the national wrong which we had ſuffered. In admitting the principle of compenſation by the government itſelf, in agreeing to an extraordinary tribunal, if the conſtitution of which the parties have an equal voice, to liquidate that compenſation. Great-Britain has virtually and effectually acknowledged the injury which had been done to our neutral rights, and has conſented to make ſatisfaction for it. This was an apology in fact, however it may be in form.

As it regards our honour, this is an adequate and the only ſpecies uſual in ſimilar caſes between nations: pecuniary compenſation is the true reparation in ſuch caſes—governments are not apt to go upon their knees to aſk pardon of other governments—Great-Britain, in the recent inſtance of the diſpute with Spain about Nootka Sound, was glad to accept of a like reparation. It merits remarks incidentally, that the inſtrument which ſettles this diſpute expreſsly waves, like our treaty, reference to the merits of the complaints and pretenſions of the reſpec-

tive parties. Is our ſituation ſuch as to authoriſe us to pretend to impoſe humiliating conditions on other nations?

It is neceſſary to diſtinguiſh between injuries and inſults, which we are too apt to confound. The ſeizures and ſpoliations of our property fall moſt truly under the former head. The acts which produced them, embraced all the neutral powers, were not particularly levelled to us, bore no mark of an intention to humble us by any peculiar indignity or outrage.

Theſe acts of June 8th, and of November 6th, 1793. The ſeizure of our veſſels going with proviſions to the dominions of France, under the firſt was put on the double ground of a war extraordinary in its principle*, and of a conſtruction of the laws of nations which it was ſaid permitted that ſeizure; a conſtruction not deſtitute of colour, and apparently ſupported by the authority of Vatel, though in my opinion ill-founded. It was accompanied alſo by compenſation for what was taken and other circumſtances that evinced a deſire to ſmooth the act. The indiſcriminate confiſcation of our property, upon the order of the 6th of November, which was then truly flagrant injury, was certainly unwarranted by that order (and no ſecret one has appeared)—and the matter has been ſo explained by the Britiſh government. It is clear that evils ſuffered under acts ſo circumſtanced, are injuries rather than inſults—and are ſo much the more manageable, as to the ſpecies and meaſure of redreſs. It would be quixotiſm to aſſert that we might not honourably accept, in ſuch a caſe, the pecuniary reparation which has been ſtipulated.

But it is alledged in point of intereſt, it is unſatisfactory—tedious in the proceſs—uncertain in the event; that there ought to have been actual and immediate indemnifications, or at leaſt, a payment upon account.

A little calm reflection, will convince us, that neither of the two laſt things was to be expected. There was abſolutely no criterion, either for a full indemnification, or for an advance upon account. The value of the property ſeized and condemned (lay out of the caſe, damages upon captures where condemnation had not enſued) was not aſcertained, even to our own government, with any tolerable accuracy. Every well informed man, will think it probable, that of this, a proportion was covered French property.—There were therefore no adequate data, upon which our government could demand, or the Britiſh government pay a determined ſum.—— Both governments muſt have acted eſſentially by gueſs. Ours could not in honor or conſcience have made even an eſtimate but upon evidence. It might have happened that a ſum which appeared upon the evidence that had been collected ſufficient, might have proved on further evidence inſufficient. Too little, as well as too much, might have been demanded and paid. But it will perhaps be ſaid, that ſome groſs eſtimate might have been formed, and that of this, ſuch a part might have been advanced upon account, as was within the narroweſt probable limit, liable to eventual adjuſtment. Let us for a moment ſuppoſe this done—what good end would it have anſwered? How could the United States have diſtributed this money among the ſufferers, till it was aſcertained which of them was truly entitled, and to how much? Is it not evident, that if they had made any diſtribution, before the final and perfect inveſtigation of the right of each claimant, it would be at the riſk of making miſpayments, and of being obliged to replace the ſums miſpaid, perhaps at a loſs to the United States, for the benefit of thoſe who ſhould be found to be better entitled? Would it have been expedient for our government to have incurred this riſk to its conſtituents? And if the money was to be held undiſtributed till an inveſtigation of claims was compleated, to what purpoſe the haſte about an advance?

On the other hand.—Is it in this looſe groſs way, that nations tranſact affairs with each other? Do even individuals make indemnifications to one another, in ſo lumping a manner? Could it be expected of Great-Britain, that ſhe would pay, till it was fairly aſcertained what was to be paid; eſpecially when ſhe had too much cauſe to ſuſpect, that a material proportion of the property claimed, might turn out to be French? Would it have been juſtifiable on our part, to make her comply with ſuch a demand, *ſine qua non* of accommodation and peace? Whoever will believe that ſhe would have complied with ſo humiliating a requiſition, muſt be perſuaded that we were in a condition to dictate, and ſhe in a condition to be obliged to receive any terms that we might think fit to preſcribe. The perſon who can believe this, muſt be, in my opinion, under the influence of a delirium, for which there is no cure in the reſources of reaſon and argument.

If it muſt be admitted, that it was matter of neceſſity, that inveſtigation ſhould precede payment; then I ſee not what more ſummary mode could have been deviſed: Who more capable of proceeding with diſpatch, than arbitrators, untrammelled with legal forms; veſted with powers to examine parties and others, on oath, and to command and receive all evidence in their own way? Here are all the means of expedition diveſted of every clog.

Eighteen months are allowed for preferring claims, but the commiſſioners are at liberty to adjuſt them as faſt as they are preferred.—In every caſe in which it appears to them to be *bona fide*, that the ordinary courſe of juſtice is inadequate to relief, they may forthwith proceed to examine and decide. There is no impediment, no cauſe of delay whatever, more more than the nature of a due inveſtigation always requires.

The meeting of the commiſſioners at London, was recommended by the circumſtance that the admiralty courts were likely to concentre there a conſiderable part of the evidence, on which they were to proceed; which, upon the whole, might favour diſpatch, as well as more complete juſtice. In many caſes, the deciſions of thoſe courts may come under their review.

As to uncertainty of the event, this, as far as it may be true, was inſeperable from any plan, bottomed on the idea of a previous inveſtigation of claims; and it has been ſhewn, that ſome plan was reaſonable and inevitable.

It may alſo be added, that the plan affords a moral certainty of ſubſtantial juſtice, which is all that can rationally be expected in ſimilar affairs; compenſation, where due, is explicitly ſtipulated. A fair and adequate mode of deciding and liquidating it has been ſettled. All the arguments which were adduced to prove the probability of good faith, in regard to the poſts, apply equally to this ſubject. The intereſt which every nation has in the preſervation of character, and which the moſt profligate do not entirely diſregard—the conſideration of defeating the fulfilment of the ſtipulations on our part—the ſize of the object, certainly not of great magnitude—the very diſcouraging ſituation for replunging ſuddenly into a new war, in which the preſent war will in every event leave Great-Britain. Theſe are reaſons which afford ſolid ground of aſſurances that there will be no evaſion of performance.

As to the commiſſioners, two of the five will be of our choice, a third may be ſo likewiſe; but ſhould it prove otherwiſe, it will be ſurpriſing if one of the other three, all acting under oath, and having character at ſtake, ſhall not be diſpoſed to do us reaſonable juſtice.

3dly. While their power is co-extenſive with *all* loſſes and damages from irregular *or* illegal captures *or* condemnations, their ſentence in each caſe is to be concluſive, and the rules which are to govern it as preſcribed by the article, are the merits of each caſe, juſtice, equity, and the law of nations. What greater latitude could have been deſired to be given? What greater latitude could have been given? What elſe in the caſe was there to have been provided for? What is meant by the aſſertion, that the proviſion is not commenſurate with the object?

The general and unqualified reference to the laws of nations, diſmiſſes all pretence to ſubſtitute the arbitary regulations of Great-Britain as rules of deciſion. Her inſtructions or orders, if incompatible with thoſe laws, are nullities.

Thus the treaty unfetters the queſtion betweeen us and her, from the commencement of the war, and with her own conſent, commits them at large to a tribunal to be conſtituted by mutual choice.

Will any man of candour and equity ſay, that a better proviſion ought to have been expected than has been accompliſhed?

The alternative was immediate indemnification, by actual payment in whole or in part, without examination of the extent or juſtice of claims; or future indemnification, after a due inveſtigation of both in ſome equitable and effectual mode. The firſt was attended with difficulties on our ſide, and with ſolid objections on the other ſide. The laſt was therefore the truly reaſonable courſe, and it has been purſued on a very proper plan.—The cauſes of loſs and damage are fully embraced. They are referred to the deciſion of an unexceptionable tribunal, to be guided by unexceptionable rules, and the indemnification which may be awarded, is to be paid fully, immediately, and without *de tour* by the Britiſh government itſelf. Say ye impartial and enlightened, if all this be not as it ought to have been!

CAMILLUS

* Though this country has viewed the principle of the war favourable, it is certain that Europe generally, the neutral powers not wholly excepted, has viewed it in a different light, ſo that it was not a mere pretence.

COMMOTIONS IN SARDINIA.

Turin, July 26.

We have received from Cagliari the following account of the laſt troubles which have broke out in Sardinia.

This movement does not ſeem to have for its end the overthrow of order or of the public tranquility, but only the arreſt of the general of the troops and of the intendant. Theſe two individuals had, for a long time, excited an univerſal diſcontent, and threatened the ſafety of a great number of honeſt perſons. The inſurgents, to the number of eight hundred, aſſembled themſelves at firſt on the parade, and from thence ſent three deputies to the viceroy, to demand of him the impriſonment of the general and intendant, as well as the ſecretary of the latter. The viceroy thought proper not to accede to this demand. Immediately the multitude collected in crowds, and run to arreſt the intendant themſelves. This laſt ſtep cauſed him to put all the men in his houſe into a ſtate of defence; but he ſurrendered himſelf upon a threat being made to ſet fire to his palace. He was then killed with his ſecretary.

They afterwards went to the houſe of the general, who was conducted firſt before the viceroy and then to priſon. The viceroy having diſcovered, that amongſt the projects of the general and intendant, they ordered into this city all the militia, infantry and cavalry of towns, and that many of theſe had received advice to hold themſelves in readineſs to march on the firſt order—immediately iſſued a proclamation, forbidding the captains of the militia of the towns and departments, to repair to Cagliari—or to aſſemble at all without an order ſigned by him, or the governor of Saſſari. It was farther ordered to arreſt many ill diſpoſed perſons, under pretence of coming into the capital to bring ſuccours to the government.

LONDON, Auguſt 25.

A letter from Kilmun, dated Auguſt 14.

"On Wedneſday night and Thurſday morning, we were viſited with a dreadful thunder ſtorm, the moſt violent that has been heard in this country by the oldeſt perſon living. For four hours it continued in the moſt terrible manner; peal ſucceeding peal in rapid ſucceſſion, attended with vivid flaſhes of lightning, ſeemed to travel around us and die away amid the diſtant mountains, ſeveral of the inhabitants confeſs that they ſpent the night under the moſt dreadful apprehenſions. Would that terror had been the worſt of their ſufferings, but judge their feelings when they beheld their whole crop on the ſides of the rivers laid waſte. The rain coming from the tops of the hills in ſuch a furious manner, ſwelled the rivers to that height as not only to overrun the corn fields, but to tear up the whole trees by the roots, and ſweep away every thing that obſtructed their rapid courſe. So high did ſome of the rivers riſe, that the ſtone arch over Echaig Beg, on the road leading from the ferry of Denoon to the Otter, meaſuring in height from the bed of the river to the top of the arch about 30 feet, and upwards of 20 feet wide, ſtood for ſome time more than three feet under water, and was at length wholly ſwept away. Every ſtone of a bridge on the water of Ardine, in the ſame pariſh, conſiſting of two arches, of nearly the ſame dimenſions, was carried off by the impetuoſity of the torrent. The want of theſe bridges, particularly the one on the Denoon road, will be ſeverely felt by travellers, if not ſpeedily re-built, as there is no road betwixt the ferries."

On Thurſday evening, at Dumfries they had a dreadful ſtorm of thunder and lightning from the ſouth and weſt. It began about 6 o'clock in the evening, and continued till about eleven, with unremitting peals of very loud thunder, and with the moſt vivid flaſhes of lightning they recollect to have witneſſed. At the ſame time the rain fell in the greateſt torrents, and raiſed the river Nith higher than ever was remembered to have taken place at this ſeaſon of the year. We do not hear of any damage done by the lightning about the town or neighbourhood.

ST. JAGO GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from Montego Bay, September 15.

"Colonel Fitch went out on Saturday morning with a party of 32 men, it is ſaid, to reconnoitre and regain poſſeſſion of one or two of our poſts. At one of them they left a guard, and proceeded onward with the reſt, but after getting about half a mile further, he fell into an ambuſcade, and met with his fate. Mr. Robert Jackſon was by his ſide, when the Colonel received the firſt ſhot in his body, and ſupported him; after expreſſing a wiſh, and being aſſured that he ſhould not fall alive into the hands of thoſe mercileſs ſavages, he raiſed himſelf up, and immediately a ball took him in the forehead. Four of the 83d, and two of the Accompong negroes were alſo killed, ſeven of the party wounded, and one or two miſſing; and but for the guard which had been left behind, coming up on hearing the firing, not one of the wounded had eſcaped."

CHARLESTON, (S. C.)

October 5.

Arrived, brig Eliza, Captain Baltrieneaux, prize maſter, Captain David Carnagea former maſter, from London, bound to and belonging to Naſſau in New-Providence, ſailed from London on the 28th of July, and brings London papers to the 5th of Auguſt; ſhe was captured on the 25th ult. by the French armed veſſel of war La Vengeur, cargo dry goods, &c. amount of invoice 15,000 guineas.

BOSTON, October 15.

Lateſt from FRANCE.

Captain Fairchilds arrived yeſterday, from Rochelle, which place he left the 5th of September; at that time it was currently believed, that Peace had taken place between the French Republic and the Emperor of Germany---this was not officially communicated, but was ſuppoſed to be the fact.

It was alſo currently reported and believed at Rochelle, that the Engliſh had declared war againſt Spain.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman now in France, to his correſpondent in this town, dated

"Havre, Aug. 29, 1795.

"The peace between Spain, and the almoſt certainty of its being followed by the Emperor, ſtill keeps up that laſſitude of buſineſs which prevailed here for the laſt ſix months. About 14 days ago, ſeizure was made on board an American veſſel, of ſpecie, intended to be exported, and notwithſtanding the proprietor proved to the Committee of Public Safety, that the ſame was the identical money he received of the government, for flour fold them (it being in barrels all marked) yet there are but feeble proſpects that it will be reſtored to him. The advantage that has accrued to the Cuſtom-houſe officers by this event, has made them very vigilant, and at preſent every American is afraid to venture to ſhip off what he has received.

"You have doubtleſs heard of the fate of the American veſſels that went from this to Ruſſia in the ſpring; they were ordered to quit St. Peterſburg in 24 hours, on pain of death, and Captain Lambero, in Mr. Codman's employ, was unloaded. Theſe veſſels are now at Copenhagen. It is obſervable that the Swedes and Danes ſeem in a manner to have ſtopped coming here; the few that do arrive, are loaded with boards and ſea coal.

"The 20th Fructidor (September 6) is the day appointed for the new Conſtitution to be ſubmitted to the Primary

Assemblies. The event will be important. One of the objections the people have to the Constitution, is, that two thirds of the old Convention are to remain. The objections say, "you have declared us to be sovereign, and yet you will not trust us to re-elect all our Representatives" To this it is answered, that if all new ones were introduced, their present plans might be frustrated. It is probable, however, the Constitution will go down."

N. B. All duties, three days ago, were raised six times their former amount.

NEW-YORK, October 21.

Last Sunday evening, the ship Patterson, of Philadelphia, Captain Peleg West, put into the Hook, in distress for provisions, main and foremast sprung, 8 weeks from Dunkirk, bound to Philadelphia. Passengers, Mr. Francis Macey and family, in good health. Crew also well.

Captain West left Dunkirk on the 19th of August, and he brings but little news—says, however, that the English account of Charette's having 30,000 men, was false; on the contrary, that there was no possibility of his making head against the Carmagnoles in their present spirit. That accounts of Peace with the Empire were every day expected; General Pichegru was laying on his arms, had not crossed the Rhine. That the crops were all in, in as great an abundance as was ever known—provisions were plenty, and much cheaper than in New-York—meats of various kinds not more than 3d. per pound. No market for corn nor rice. Eight brigs lay there, armed with 18 and 24 pounders; business brisk.

October 26th.

COMMITTEE OF HEALTH

The Committee appointed to prevent the introduction and spreading of infectious diseases in this city

REPORT,

That seven persons have died in this city of the present epidemic, and one at Belle-vue, since their report of last evening.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 24, 1795.

Sunday's Report.

That four persons have died in this city of the present epidemic, and none at Belle-vue, since their report of last evening.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

Philadelphia, October 28.

Tuesday, the 13th instant, being the day appointed for holding the annual election throughout this state, the following gentlemen were chosen, viz.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Lancaster county.—Matthias Barton, Thomas Boude, James Morrison, Abraham Carpenter, Richard Keys, John Haldiman.

Westmoreland county.——Benjamin Lodge, George Smith, Michael Rugh.

Allegheney county.—Presly Nevill, Samuel Ewalt.

Washington county.——John Minor, David Acheson, William Wallace, Craig Ritchie.

Philadelphia, 21st October, 1795.

"SIR,

"IT is with the sincerest pleasure, that I find myself justified in restoring the intercourse between the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, in consequence of the enclosed report of the Inspectors of our Health-office.

"Permit me, Sir, to convey the cordial congratulations of the citizens of Pennsylvania, to you, and our fellow citizens of New-York, upon the change which has taken place in the health of your city; and to assure you, that nothing could equal the sympathy which we felt during the continuance of the calamity that has afflicted you, but the joy that we experience on its cessation.

With sentiments of great respect and esteem, I have the honor to be,

SIR,
Your Excellency's most obedient, humble servant,
THOMAS MIFFLIN."

To his Excellency JOHN JAY, Esquire, Governor of the State of New-York.

"BOARD OF HEALTH,
Philadelphia, October 21, 1795.

"SIR,

"THE time limited by your Excellency's Proclamation for the stoppage of intercourse between this city, and the city of New-York and town of Norfolk, having expired this day; and from accounts recently received, the disorder which lately prevailed in those places, if not entirely eradicated, appears to be greatly abated. These circumstances uniting with the advanced season of the year, when cool and frosty weather may be expected, have disposed the Inspectors to be of opinion, that the intercourse, as usual, may be permitted with safety to the citizens of Philadelphia; and consequently, that it becomes unnecessary the Proclamation should be renewed. They have therefore withdrawn the guards from the avenues leading to the city; and beg leave to felicitate your Excellency on this pleasing event. We remain, with all due consideration and respect, SIR,

Your very obedient servants,
By order of the Board,
JOHN KNIGHN, Sec'ry.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

To the Citizens of Philadelphia, and the districts of the Northern and Southern Liberties.

"YOUR Committee nominated at the State house, on the 18th ult as a Committee of Health to assist the legal authority, "constituted for the purpose of preventing the introduction and speading of infectious diseases in this city and liberties from infected places," congratulate their fellow citizens on the apparent restoration of health to the inhabitants of New-York and Norfolk—We trust, through the goodness of Divine Providence, that the contagion in these places is stayed, and that health will speedily be fully established with them.

"The merciful escape we have experienced, on this awful occasion, demands our humble gratitude—We rejoice with you in this blessed prospect, and knowing of no further duties required of us, we consider this committee as dissolved.

By order of the Committee,
Levi Hollingsworth, Chairman.

State-House, Monday, 26th October, 1795."

RESOLUTION

Of the Commissaries delegated by the National Convention to the windward Islands.

Considering that malevolence has been busy in crying down their operations in the United States of America, because they would not suffer the piracies of some strangers and adventurers, mounting armed vessels who infested the seas without letters of marque, and of some others having commissions granted by Collot, Jeannet, and Lavaux, of which they made use in order to plunder even the patriots who fled from the persecutions of the British:

Considering that one of us [Victor Hugues] being authorised to deliver letters of marque, recieved repeated complaints of the outrages committed by those vessels against several neutrals; that they had sold or ransomed several prizes secretly and without having obtained a previous judgment as ordained by the laws.

That he in order to make an end to this robbery, found himself obliged to give orders to the ships of the Republic to attack and bring them in, and to his agents in the neutral islands to put them in requisition for the republic,

Considering that it is publicly known that several emigrants are interested in the said vessels put in requisition; and that for the same reason it would be unjust that the good citizens to whom they belong should thereby suffer, the commissaries resolve:

Article 1. All the proprietors of vessels or prizes put in requisition for the service of the Republic in the Leeward Islands, who reside in the United States of America, are to sett e their rights before the council general, and to have it proved by a certificate and an official letter of the said council, that they cannot be considered as emigrants, though they reside at this moment in a foreign country.

We observe that this formality is absolutely necessary, because for want of a code of laws we could not establish civil tribunals.

2. The proprietors shall apply to the agents, at St. Bartholemews and St. Thomas, where the vessel had been put in requisition, in order to get the claimed object settled by estimation.

They shall be paid at sight by the administration of Guadaloupe, viz. a third in cash, and two thirds in bills upon France, if they do not chuse rather to accept the whole amount in produce of the colony according to the price of exchange. No duty, charges or discount shall be required for the payment.

The present shall be printed and transmitted ex officio to the agents of the republic at St. Bartholemew and St. Thomas, and to all the Consuls of the French Republic in the United States of America.

Fort de la Liberte 23d Fructidor, (September 9,) Third Year of the French Republic one ane indivisible.

VICTOR HUGHES, and LEBAS.

Extract of a letter from Cayenne, September 7,

The small squadron of ships from France destined for this colony, entered this port successively from the 24th to the 28th of July last, after a tolerable short passage. Off the Canaries a gunboat separated from the squadron by a gust of wind; she reached our road some days before the other vessels, which were obliged to slacken sail, in order to escort the prizes they had taksn from an English convoy destined for Jamaica and other English islands.

Billaud de Varennes was on board the Corvette l'Expedition, Capt. Polony, and Collot d'Herbois on board the Cerf, Capt. Taci—they had only the ordinary allowance; but in this particular they fared nearly as well as the officers, who had not time enough to lay in their stock.

Billaud de Varennes arrived on the 24th, 2 days before his colleague; being sick, he was brought ashore the following day, and on the 26th July carried to the hospital. Here he asked the Major of the place, whether there was a Civil Commissary at Cayenne; the answer being in the negative, Billaud wished to know the name of the Governor; the Major informed him that Citizen Cointet was the Governor; "Cointet, replied Billaud. I do not know him; but I request you to remind him that France is in a state of revolution, and that I am a representative of the people---I hope continued he, after a silence of some minutes, that in 2 months at farthest, a frigate will arrive with orders ro bring me back to France." He is still in the fort, where he is allowed the liberty to walk on the rampart an hour in the morning, and one in the afternoon.

Collot de Herbois, who was in perfect health at his arrival here, was first conducted to the hospital, which he exchanged afterwards for lodgings prepared for him in the ci-devant college of the Jesuits; he is not shut up, but walks almost the whole day in the Court yard; his guard is composed of a detachment from the battalions of disciplined negroes, commanded by a Corporal of the 53d regiment; they have orders not to let any body speak with him. Billaud Varennes has demanded thread and needles to amuse himself, which have been granted

Collot de Herbois is an intimate friend of the Governor, who visits him almost every day, and entertains himself much with him; he provides him also with ink and paper, the sheets of which are numbered.

As for the Governor, who seems to have a sincere compassion for the two deputies, his energy and attachment for the cause of republicanism, have gained him the name of a stout Robespierrist, though owing to his being of the ci-devant cast, he had every reason to fear that the triumph of the mountain, would infallibly operate his destination; however, it must be allowed that the republic owes the preservation of this colony to the patriotism of Cointet, and the republicans of the regiment of Alsace, which he commanded. When he first arrived in this colony, he was but a Captain, but all the other officers of the 53d regiment being accused of incivism, and transported to France, he was chosen Colonel by the unanimous suffrages of his fellow soldiers. He checked with one arm, the insidious manœuvres of some discontented whites, and at the same time, repressed the vindictive spirit of the free negroes against their former masters.

A Proclamation has been published, dated July, 1795, by Louis, by the Grace of God King of France and Navarre, to all the subjects of his Crown, stating the crimes and enormities of the Revolution, and the motives which actuate his conduct in the present efforts to effect the restoration of Monarchy, and concluding with the following extensive and affecting address:—

"And you, invincible heroes, whom God has appointed to restore the altar and the throne, and whose mission has been attested by a multitude of prodigies; you, whose pure and triumphant hands have, in the heart of France kept alive the torch of faith, and honour's sacred fire; you who have been the constant objects of our affection, and in whose labour we have been incessantly anxious to share; who were always our consolation and our hope, illustrious Catholic and Royal armies, worthy models for all Frenchmen to imitate, receive this testimony of your Sovereign's satisfaction:—Never will he forget your services, your courage, the integrity of your principles, and your unshaken fidelity."

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in White clay creek hundred, Newcastle county, containing 200 acres, of which 130 acres in Chester county adjoining, about 18 acres of meadow, two bearing orchards, and computed to be about 60 acres of woodland.

There are on the premises, a large frame house, a stone kitchen, with a never-failing draw well at the door, a stone spring house convenient thereto, a barn and two hay houses, with stabling under, and other buildings; on the other end of the place a log house and barn, the whole of the land being well watered, and a large stream of water sufficient almost for any kind of water works.

For terms apply to the subscriber, living in Londongrove township, Chester county.

JOHN CHAMBERS.

10th, mo. 21st. 1795. ¶

For SALE,

A Valuable PLANTATION, situate in Whitpain township, Montgomery county, 18 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the Skippack and Swedes Ford roads, containing 150 acres of land, whereon are erected a large two story stone dwelling-house, with 4 rooms on a floor, a stone barn and stone spring-house; also two tenantable houses, one part stone and part log, the other is log, with stabling for each; there are two bearing orchards on said plantation, also about 45 acres of wood land, and about 20 acres of good meadow, the remainder good plow-land. The whole will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers. Any person inclining to view the same, may know the terms of sale by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

SAMUEL DEHAVEN, senior.

Oct. 24, 1795. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Henry Rittenhouse, late of the township of Norriton, in the county of Montgomery, and State of Pennsylvania, deceased, by bill, bond, note or otherwise, to make payment to the subscribers, on or before the 28th day of November next, otherwise the law will be put in force without respect of persons, and all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring them in, properly attested.

CHRISTOPHER RITTENHOUSE } Exe-
EZEKIEL RHOADS. } cutors.

October 24, 1795. ¶

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the co-partnership between Thomas Langstroth and Evan Truman, under the firm of Langstroth and Truman, paper-makers, was dissolved the 20th instant, and all persons indebted to the said firm, are desired to make payment to the subscriber, who alone is authorised to receive the same.

THOMAS LANGSTROTH.

Philadelphia, Oct. 21, 1795. †

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of John Pugh, late of Coventry township, Chester county, tanner, deceased, are requested to settle off and discharge their respective accounts on or before the first day of January next; also those who have any demands against said estate are desired to produce their accounts, properly attested for settlement, on or before said day. JESSE ROBERTS, } Exec'rs.
JOHN LEWIS, }

Oct. 24, 1795. *

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Waterford township, Gloucester county, state of New-Jersey, on Thursday the 8th day of October, an apprentice boy, named Elijah Toy, about nineteen years and ten months old, about five feet nine inches high; had on a suit of fustian clothes and a felt hat. Whoever takes up said run-away, and brings him home, shall receive the above reward.

† ISAAC FISH.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Plumsted township, Bucks county, a BLACK HEIFER two years old, with a white face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JOSEPH SHAW.

Sept. 24th, 1795. †

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On Tuesday, the 3d day of November next, at the Plantation late of George Riter deceased, which adjoins the below mentioned, and is advertised by his executors to be sold at the same time and place.

About 100 *acres of land*, situate *in Whitpaine township, Montgomery county*, about sixteen miles from Philadelphia, and near the Skippack road; being a part of the estate of the late *James Morris, Esq;* and of the Plantation on which he lived. There are on the premises *a valuable stone grist-mill in complete rapair*, supplied by a plentiful stream of water, a stone tenement near the mill, with an excellent and never-failing spring before the door; *about fifteen acres of good watered meadow, and twenty acres of woodland;* the remainder a good soil, very capable of improvement, a part of which has been highly manured; in addition to its other advantages it is within three miles of an inexhaustible fund of limestone.

The situation is remarkably *high, healthy, agreeable*, and *in a good neighbourhood*. The terms of payment will be made known at the time and place of sale, before which application may be made to *Joseph Morris*, on the premises, or to

ANTHONY MORRIS,
No 111. Spruce-street.

N. B. A tract of land, of about 68 acres, of which a proportionable quantity is meadow and woodland, *adjoining* the above, and so situated, as to make together one compleat farm, is to be sold on the same day and place, with three other adjoining tracts, by the executors of George Riter, deceased.

October 19, 1795.

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Millstone, on Saturday, the 3d inst. a Negrhe lad, named NED, about 5 feet 7 inches high, well set, tolerable black, smooth skin, a small scar over one of his eyes, if attacked closely is apt to stammer in his answers, about 19 years old; had on, when he went away, a short blue lappell'd coat with metal buttons, a brown short cloth jacket, and tow shirt and trowsers. Also ran away with the above Negroe, from the subscriber, in Trenton, a Negroe man, named DICK, about 28 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, tolerable black smooth skin, has a bunch of bushy hair behind, and had his fore-top lately cut off; has scars on his back, having been several times flogg'd at the whipping-post; if attacked closely will stammer in his answers; had on, and took with him, an old fur hat, with a remarkable high crown and narrow brim, a blue surtout, and homespun trowsers. Whoever apprehends the above Negroes, and delivers them to ABRAHAM HUNT, at Trenton, or HENRY DISBROW, at Millstone, Somerset county, New-Jersey, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges, or in proportion for either of them.

N. B. From information, it is evident that said Negroes, have crossed the Delaware into Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

October 12th, 1795.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living at the head of Bohemia, Cecil county, Maryland, on the 9th of August last, a Negroe man, named NED, about forty years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a yellowish complexion, forward and impertinent; had on a coarse tow linen shirt and trowsers, a high crown'd felt hat, and old corduroy or thickset waistcoat, a greyish mix'd cloth coat, and carries a large cane with a brass head carved, and wears a belt round his waist, on account of the rim of his belly being broke. The above Negroe worked with Jesse Holt and Samuel Torrance, in Horsham township, Montgomery county, near Mrs. Ball's tavern these six weeks past, and calls himself *Jack*; it is likely he will leave that neighbourhood and change his name again, as he was pursued in that neighbourhood on Thursday last, by one of his young masters, who got all his clothes except the above mentioned.

Whoever takes up the said Negroe, and secures him in Philadelphia gaol, shall have THIRTY DOLLALS, or if brought home, the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

ABIGAIL RYLAND.

October 19. ‖

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Allen-town, East New-Jersey, an apprentice lad, named John W. Jackson, by trade a weaver, about 17 years of age, of fair complexion, light strait hair, and blue eyes; had on, when he went away, a light bearskin coat, homespun linen jacket and trowsers, and a wool hat Whoever takes up said lad, and brings him to his master, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ JAMES COLVIN.

June 26, 1795.

N. B. It is supposed he is lurking about Queen-street, as his parents live there. All persons are forbid to harbour him at their peril.

CAME some time ago to the plantation of Thomas Bates, living in the township and county of Montgomery, a small red BULL, the owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Sept. 22. †

FEVER and AGUE.

HOLME'S specific drops, for the cure of Intermittents, commonly called the *Fever and Ague*.

THESE drops have stood the test of more than ten years experience, by a Surgeon of eminence, in private practice in England, and if taken according to directions have never been known to fail in the cure of the most obstinate Vernal and Autumnal Intermittents, even when the usual remedies, as the Peruvian Barks, Bitters, &c. have had no effect.

The frequency of these complaints in divers parts of the United States of America, has induced the proprietor (who was a pupil to the inventor a considerable time) to make them public, and flatters himself that when known, they will supercede most of the popular remedies, many of which are very precarious in the speedy cure. To those who doubt the efficacy of this medicine, he can refer to numbers who have lately been cured in less than seven days, in the environs of the city, as it has not in one instance failed to remove speedily the most distressing symptoms of that troublesome disease.

Prepared and sold by G. Holme, at his Dispensary, corner of John's-street, near the Lutheran school, between 2d and 3d streets, and by his appointment at G. Hunters, Chemists, &c. South Second-street—price half a dollar each phial.

Philadelphia, 10th mo. 20th, 1795.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of *Jonathan Hallowell*, deceased, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on the 19th of next month, on the premises,

A Valuable GRIST-MILL, and FARM of about 51 acres of land, situate in Moreland township, Montgomery county, on the road leading from Easton to Philadelphia, one mile above the Red Lion; there are on the premises, a good two story stone house, barn and stables, with a good proportion of orchard and meadow. Any person inclining to view the premises before the day of sale, may apply to Thomas Lloyd, living thereon, or to the subscriber, who will make known the terms of payment.

BENJAMIN LLOYD, Executor.

N. B. Possession will be given on the 1st of 4th month next. ‖

Tenth month, 16, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE SITUATION, in Abington township, Montgomery county, adjoining the old York road, 11 miles from Philadelphia, and one from Jenkentown, containing upwards of 40 acres of well improved land, with a good proportionable part of excellent meadow and woodland, with a variety of the best grafted fruit, consisting of apples, apricots, pears, peaches, plumbs, cherries, &c. whereon is erected a large two story stone house, 70 feet front, with 3 rooms on a floor, two good kitchens adjoining the same, a pump of never failing water in one of them, a good frame barn, with good stables, and a number of out buildings, consisting of sheds, barracks, &c. a new erected tanyard, with a large stone bark-house, beam-house, currying shop, and a number of vats, the whole being in good repair.

Also a LOT, containing 4 acres, adjoining the aforesaid premises, with a number of the best grafted fruit, whereon is erected a log house and shop, with a well of good water at the door. Possession will be given the 4th of November next. If not sold at private sale before the 4th of November, the said Premises will be exposed to public Sale on said day, where attendance will be given, and conditions made known, by

MOSES SHEPPARD.

Ninth Month 12th, 1795. *

Carpets and Carpeting,

To be Sold by
WILLIAM ADCOCK,
No. 52, Market-street,

BRUSSELS, Persia and Wilton Carpets and Carpeting, of the best qualities and newest patterns. A great variety of the Ingrain and common Scotch Carpets and Carpeting. Also a large and general assortment of other goods as usual.

N. B. To be sold, a new two story brick house, and two new two story frame buildings adjoining, and a lot of ground of one acre and eighty-five perches, with sundry improvements. For particulars enquire as above. † October 3.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, situate on the Hartford road, about 12 miles from the city of Philadelphia, late the property of Thomas Cornog, deceased, adjoining lands of John Lindsay, Esq; Major William Brooks, and others, containing about 112 acres, 14 whereof are meadow, and more may be made at a trifling expence, a proportionable part woodland, and the remainder good arable land. On it there are a good two story stone house and kitchen, a stone spring house on a never failing spring, a frame Barn, stables, &c. and 2 small orchards. For terms apply to *Daniel Cornog*, living in Willis-town township, Chester county, or to *Nathaniel Davis*, at the sign of the White Horse, Elbow Lane, Philadelphia.

October 9, 1795. ¶

TO BE SOLD,
The following Tracts of Land,

situate in the county of Northampton, in the state of Pennsylvania, part of the estate of ABEL JAMES, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased.

No. 1. ONE Tract of Patented Land, generally known by the name of Ruliff's place, containing 1096 and one quarter acres, and allowance, situate on Sambo creek, on the great road leading from the Wind Gap, by Fort Penn, to the upper parts of Northampton county, and within 3 or 4 miles of the river Delaware. On this tract is plenty of limestone, about 300 acres of very rich bottom meadow may be made on the creek, and about fifty acres more of watered meadow, of an excellent quality, on the different branches. At least 300 acres of good plow-land might be cleared; the bottoms are heavily timbered with fine white oak, ash, poplar, &c. which, as it is situate near the river, must, in a short time, become valuable. There is a considerable quantity of land cleared, on which are erected three tenements, one of which, where Jacob Poste has lived for several years, is large and commodious. It is within 3 miles of a good merchant and saw mill, and about 30 miles from Bethlehem. The chief of the lands surrounding this tract, being too stony for cultivation, will afford an extensive range for pasture, in the summer season, for great numbers of cattle, which must render it very valuable for a grazing farm, as well as for raising of grain.

No. 2. One Tract of Patented Land, containing 208 and one quarter acres, and allowance, situate on Jones's creek, on both sides of General Sullivan's road to Wyoming, in the gap of what is called the Second ountain, and by the eastern foot of Pocon's Nob, about 9 miles from Colonel Jacob Strowd's, at Fort Penn. This is a very valuable piece of excellent bottom, the lines being run in such a manner as to take in little broken land; at least 170 acres are very good, 120 of which may be made good watered meadow; Jones's creek runs through it, a fine large stream, and affords convenience for one or more good mills, well timbered, near 30 acres cleared, which may be easily converted into good meadow. As the great road from the Wind Gap to Wyoming runs through this tract, and as it is so well furnished with meadow ground and convenience for mills, it must be a good stand for a tavern, store, or other public business, about 12 miles from the river Delaware, and 30 miles from Bethlehem.

No. 3. One Tract of Patented Land, containing 371 and a half acres, and allowance, situate on the west branch of Broadhead's creek, in a gap of the Second Mountain about 4 miles north-east of John Learn's, at Pocono, and 5 miles above Hillborne's saw mill; the lines are so run as to include little broken land, the chief part of it is level and clear of stones, of an excellent rich soil, and well timbered, about three hundred acres may be called extraordinary good, two hundred acres whereof will make the best of watered meadow, and the other good plough land. The creek is sufficient for one or more mills; the lands adjoining this tract are chiefly broken and hilly, but will always afford plenty of pasture for great numbers of cattle in the summer season; it is about twelve miles from the river Delaware, to which a good road may be made along the creek. This tract, if well improved, it is thought would be as valuable as any tract of the size on that side of the mountain.

No. 4. One small tract of patented land, containing 36 acres, situate in the bend of the west branch of Broadhead's creek, about 2 miles above Hillborne's saw mill; it is a good rich piece of level bottom, the lower half of which is a fine white pine swamp, the other timbered with oak, easy clearing, and well suited either for meadow or plough-land. The creek also affords two very convenient seats, where good saw mills may be built at the cheapest rate, having sufficiency of fall, and water enough at all seasons for several saws. The neighbouring hills are pretty well covered with yellow pine, and a good road may be made down the creek to the river in about nine miles, which will render this a valuable seat for a saw-mill, also a good settlement for a tradesman.

For terms of sale, and further particulars, apply to Jacob Strowd, Esq; at Fort Penn, in Northampton county, or to the subscribers, in Philadelphia.

HENRY DRINKER,
JOSEPH SWIFT,
JOHN FIELD,
CADWALLADER EVANS. } Trustees of the estate of Abel James.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned trusting Jane Roberts, wife of the subscriber, on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

EVAN ROBERTS.

Newtown township, Delaware county, September 28, 1795. §

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in the Neck, near Gray's woods, Philadelphia county, about the 5th of May last, a dark Brown HORSE, 3 years old, shod before, no marks. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold in 5 or 6 weeks.

THOMAS HOUGHTON.

September 29, 1795. *

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of JAMES BROOKE, late of Limerick township, Montgomery county, deceased, will be exposed to PUBLICK SALE, at the House of *Philip Boyer*, Innkeeper, on *Saturday*, the 14th day of November next—A valuable *PLANTATION*, situate in the township and county aforesaid, 31 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the road leading to Reading, containing 131 acres, 30 thereof woodland, and a sufficient quantity of meadow, a good bearing orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees; there are also on the premises a large frame house, barn, smiths shop, and other out houses. Those inclined to purchase may view the Premises, by applying to JONATHAN BROOKE, residing thereon. An indisputable title, and possession will be given to the purchaser the first day of April next, by

MARY BROOKE, Executrix.
BENJAMIN BROOKE, } Executors.
JAMES BROOKE, }

October 12, 1795. ‖

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-away from the subscriber, living in Fairfield township, Cumberland county, West New-Jersey, on the 15th of September last, an indented servant lad, between 17 and 18 years of age, had on, when he went away, one pair of striped homespun trowsers, a shirt and a wool hat; he is a well set lad, and has lost the fore finger of his left hand, at the second joint. Whoever takes said lad, and secures him, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have the above reward.

PHILIP WESCOTT.

October 14. †

To be sold at private Sale,

A Valuable *PLANTATION*, containing 92 acres of land, situate in the township of Wrights-town, in the county of Bucks, and state of Pennsylvania, 24 miles and a half from Philadelphia, and 5 from Newtown; there is a sufficient quantity of meadow, and about one third of the land timbered; the buildings consist of a two story frame house and stone kitchen, frame store-house, pork-house, and a waggon-house 25 feet square, a crib on one side, and sufficient room for granaries over head, a log barn, with sufficient stabling for the place; there is a well of water at the door, and several springs on the place; it is a very good stand for a store. Any person inclining to purchase, may have possession the first day of April next. For further information, apply to the subscriber, on the premises. *RICHARD YARDLEY.*

October 8, 1795. ‖

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, last night, a dark bay HORSE, about 9 years old, near 15 hands high, a natural trotter, black mane and tail, both pretty long, black legs and feet, rather long neck, a few white hairs on his forehead, and a Roman nose, the off hind gambrel joint swelled, as if he had been much spavined: He carries and rides well.

The thief took off two old saddles, one lately covered with new leather, and has leather buttons instead of nails. The other has a wide tree, with a blue cloth, edged with blue binding.

TWENTY DOLLARS and reasonable charges will be paid for the horse, and TEN DOLLARS for the thief, by

JOSEPH WILSON.

Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, October 12th, 1795.

TO BE RENTED,
For a Term of Years,

A Valuable FORGE, with three fires, situate in the township of Greenwich, Sussex county, East Jersey, upon the river Musconetcong. A tenant may purchase any quantity of wood within two miles. She is well manned with a valuable set of forgemen. There are on the premises, a large convenient stone dwelling house, grist-mill, smiths shop, store, and other necessary out buildings, suitable to the business.

There will also be leased with the Forge, about 100 acres of LAND, a proportionable part of which is meadow of the first quality. The demand for iron in the country is equal to the quantity manufactured at the Forge. The country is high and healthy, and supplies of provisions may be procured. She is situated within 3 miles of the river Delaware. Possession will be given on the 1st day of April, 1796. Enquire of MARTHA HUGHES, on the premises. Sept. 7, 1795. † 13w.

RAN-AWAY on the 10th of last May, a young Negro MAN, who had 5 years and six months to serve, is short and thick, and has a down look, named CUFF, though he has changed his name at other times, and it is probable he may do so again; had on, when he went away, a white coattee and red waistcoat, olive coloured trowsers half worn, felt hat, and skipskin shoes. All masters of families are forbid to conceal, harbour or hire him, if they do they shall pay 3 quarters of a dollar per day, as I have to pay that to them I hire, and masters of vessels are forbid to hire or carry him away. Let every one act the honest part, and see a certificate of freedom before they employ a Negro. Whoever takes up said Runaway, and secures him in the gaol of Philadelphia, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD, and reasonable charges paid, by

REBECCA SANDHAM. *

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